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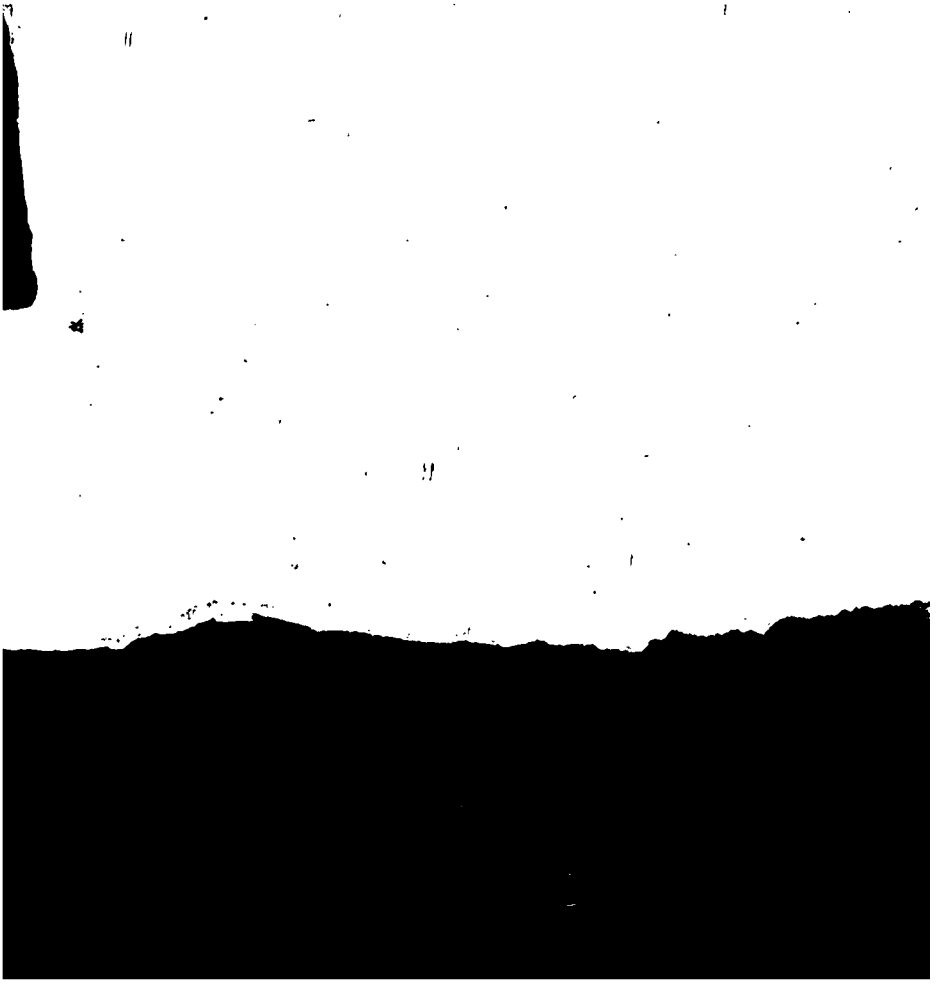
Sir James Campbell commenced the *Bombay Gazetteer* in 1873 and issued the last volume in 1901. It was his intention to render the contents of this great work more accessible to the public by the issue of a General Index. Illness, leading to his much deplored death in 1903, stood between the design and its accomplishment. It has been my privilege, under the orders of Government, to supply the missing volume.

Special acknowledgments are due to my Assistant, Mr. N. R. Jog, for valuable aid in preparing the materials.

R. E. ENTHOVEN.

Poona, August 1904.



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GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

BOMBAY GAZETTEER SERIES.

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A'karávanti : ancient name of Málwa, I, pt. i, 36 and note 1 ; eastern portion of Málwa, ruled by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149 and note 4 ; conquered by Rudradáman, *id.* 160.
Akari : Calotropis gigantea, fibrous plant found in Konkan, XXV, 232.
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Akasamukhis : order of Shaiv ascetics, IX, pt. i, 544.
Akash : or Ether, an element, IX, pt. i, 348.
Akas-nim : timber tree, planted in Bombay and Poona, XXV, 104.
Akassi : Agáshi, port under Ahmadsháh, I, pt. ii, 30.
Akbar : Emperor of Delhi (1573-1604), favours the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 40 ; interferes in the affairs of the Dakhan and favours the claims of Burhán Martiza's brother (1588), *id.* 623 ; overruns Khándesh and blockades Asirgad (1599) ; takes the fort and sends the King of Khándesh prisoner to Hindustán (1600), *id.* 624 ; struggles with the Sesodiás, I, pt. i, 140, 207, 211, 220 ; marries Miran Mubárak Khán's daughter at Mándu (1564), *id.* 396 ; takes Surat in 1573, II, 72 ; Cambay passes to (1573), VI, 218 ; conquers Gujarát (1573), VIII, 293 ; belief about, IX, pt. i, 442 ; IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1 ; his quarrel with the Mirzás (1571), *id.* 10 ; his conquest of Gujarát (1573-1574) ; slays Jhujhár Khán, *id.* 12 ; *id.* 14 ; conversion of, to the Párs faith (1578), *id.* 190 and note 4, 197 note 2 ; attempts the capture of Bassein and Daman, XIII, 453 ; Aurangzib's son, rebels (1697), I, pt. i, 290 ; sails from Rájápur for Muscat (1686), X, 360, 377.
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Akdia : a petty state and a village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.
Akeri : place of interest in Sávantvádi State, X, 463.
Akhalkop : town in Sátára District, temples, fair, XIX, 447-448.
Akham Lobána : of Bráhmanábád, asks help of the King of Hindustán, I, pt. i, 519.
A'khari-char-shambah : Sunni holiday, IX, pt. ii, 140. *See* Safar.
Akhatrij : or Akshayatritiya, holiday, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5 ; *id.* 66 ; *id.* 157 ; *id.* 170 ; *id.* 269 ; *id.* 313 ; *id.* 336 ; day for worship of bull, *id.* 374.
Akhlo : Nandi or godho, Shiv's carrier, IX, pt. i, 374.
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Akkádevi : elder sister of the Western Chálukya King of Jayasimha II ; governs Kisukad (1021), I, pt. ii, 435, 437 ; lays siege to the fort of Gokák, *id.* 439 ; mother of Tôyimadeva, the Hángal Kadamba parince, *id.* 564.
Akka Nágamma : Basav's (1100-68) sister and Vijjal's wife, XXIV, 119.
Ak-khazár : or Fair Khazár, division of Khazárs ; said to be white Húnas ; their appearance, IX, pt. i, 473.
Akkivat : siege of, by Parasharambhau (1777), XXI, 384 ; village in Belgaum District, fort at, *id.* 510.
Akkuka : brother of Prachanda, I, pt i, 129.
Akloli : in Thána District, tomb at, XIV, 56 ; hot springs, *id.* 374.
Akluj : town in Sholápur District, Aurangzeb at, General Wellesley halts at (1803), XX, 288, 407.
Akola : in Ahmadnagar District, sub-divisional survey, XVII, 483-89 ; sub-divisional details, area, aspect, hills, rivers, soil, climate, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, markets, trades, crafts, survey, changes, *id.* 587-92 ; town, temples, *id.* 711-12.
A'kota : village near Baroda City, I, pt. i, 125.
Akráni : pargana in Khándesh District ; held by a Rájput after the decline of Musalmán power ; taken by the Peshwa (1817) ; by the English (1818), I, pt. ii, 633 ; teak forest in, XII, 19 ; petty division, position, boundaries, aspect, hills, water, climate, people, trade, roads, history, *id.* 421-24 ; fort, *id.* 431.
Akrurésvara : modern Anklésvara, I, pt. i, 115 ; I, pt. ii, 314.
Akrut : timber tree, XXV, 121.
Aksáli (Agsali) : caste of goldsmiths in Kánarese districts, XV, pt. i, 258-60.
Akshayatritiya : Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 243 ; *see* also Akhatrij.
Akshi : village in Kolába District, its trade with Bombay, temples at, XI, 253.
Akulesvara : I, pt. ii, 314 ; *see* Akrurésvara.
A'kurli : village in Thána District, XIV, 2 ; carvings and Páli letters at, *id.* 51, 101 ; a temple at, *id.* 102.
Al : Indian mulberry, a red dye plant, its cultivation, use in dyeing cloths, XII, 24, 163-64, 229 ; *see* also XXV, 200.
A'láchhala : spirit treatment resorted to by Meman women, IX, pt. ii, page 56 note 4. *See* Memans.
Alaf Khán : I, pt. i, 190 ; brother of Alá-ud-din Khilji, leads an expedition against Gujarát

and conquers it (1297), invades Somnáth; constructs a Jáma mosque at Anahilaváda with white marble pillars taken from Jain temples, *id.* 205; Governor of Gujarát, reinforces Malik Káfur; carries Devaladevi to Delhi, I, pt. ii, 532; *see* also IX, pt. ii, 125, 2; VIII, 284; spreads Islám by force; and introduces the Musalmán faith from Anahilavád to Broach, IX, pt. ii, 3-5.

Alakhána: Gurjjara king (890), I, pt. i, 3; cedes Takkades'a, *id.* 468.

Alaktaka Nagari: village, I, pt. ii, 344 note 6.

Alam Ali Khán: deputy Viceroy of the Dakhan, pursues the Nizám, is defeated and slain at Bálápur (1720), I, pt. i, 301.

Alamgir II: Azizuddin, son of Jahándar Sháh, succeeds to the throne of Delhi (1754-59), I, pt. i, 339.

Alam Prabhu: temple at Alta, in Kolhápur State, XXIV, 292.

Alampur: village and a petty State in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.

Alámút: hill fort of Dailam in Persia; establishment of Hasan Sabáh's power at, IX, pt. ii, 37 and note 5; *id.* 40; *id.* 48.

Alan Albanian: Húna gates, one of the Caspian gates, IX, pt. i, 473 note 4.

Alandatirtha: identified with Alundah, I, pt. ii, 357.

Alande: town, I, pt. ii, 482.

Alandi: village in Poona District, temples, fair, municipality, history, XVIII, pt. iii, 102-104.

Alang: fort in Násik District, XVI, 441, 447, 449.

Alang (Manár): village with a temple in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.

Alangi: timber tree found in Dakhan and Konkan, XXV, 82.

Alangium Larmarekii: timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, XXV, 82; a food plant, *id.* 161; antidote to snake bite, *id.* 274.

Alang Kulang: forts in Ahmadnagar District, XVII, 4; blown up by Captain Mackintosh (1819-20), subordinate to Ratangad (1818), 732, 736.

Alankára Chudámani: work on rhetoric, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.

A'lap Khán: General of Alá-ud-din Khilji, defeats the Rájput king of Sanján; drives away the Pársis from Sanjáu (1315), IX, pt. ii, 187; probably Ulugh Khán, brother to Alá-ud-din; may be Alap Khán, brother-in-law to Alá-ud-din, *id.* 187 note 3. *See* Ulgh Khán.

Al A'si: father of Usmán, Governor of Bahrein and Umán (Persian Gulf) in A. D. 636, I, pt. i, 505.

Alá-ud-din: Emperor of Delhi (1296-1315); his excuse for entering the Dakhan (1294), IX, pt. ii, p. 2 note 3; converts Kananj Bráhman priests of Bahucheraji, *id.* 82; desecrates the Somnáth temple, I, i, pt. 190, 207, 229, 512, 515; his General conquers Somnáth Patan (1295-1316), VIII, 284; defeats the Sumras, V, 133; captures and plunders Cambay (1304), VI, 216; IX, pt. ii, 187 and note 3; his power established in Gujarát, XIII, 438; overthrows Devgiri Yádavs, his General sacks Sanján, XIV, 84, 302, defeats Rámdev of Devgiri, *id.* 418; defeats Ballál III, XV, pt. ii, 91; defeats Rámdev of Devgiri, *id.* 93, his death, *id.* 94; *another account*: defeats Rámdev of Devgiri, XXII, 401-402; invades the Dakhan and conquers the Devgiri Yádavs (1294); defeats the Yádav king Rámchandra and his son Sámkara and concludes peace with the former (1294), I, pt. ii, 250-51, 531, 619; murders treacherously his uncle Jalál-ud din and ascends the throne of Delhi (1295), *id.* 531-32; sends an expedition to recover Devaladeví (1306), *id.* 532; sends Malik Káfur and Khwája Háji to reduce the Hoysalas (1310), *id.* 509, 533; is poisoned by Malik Káfur (1316), *id.* 513; Bahmani ruler of Cheul (1347-58), XI, 273.

Alá-ud din II: Bahmani king sends an army into the Konkan (1436), I, pt. ii, 31; captures Burhánpur and besieges the fort of Laling (1437), *id.* 620-21; (1435-57), XXIV, 224.

Alaudinae: order of birds found in the Dakhan and at Dápoli in Ratnágiri District, X, 84.

Alawandi: village, inscription at (1203), I, pt. ii, 502 and note 1.

Alay: clod-crusher, a Kánara field tool, XV, pt. ii, 12.

A'lazikri-His-Salam: IX, pt. ii, 37. *See* Hasan.

Al Bailámán: identified with Bhinmál, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109; *id.* 467.

Alban: Lieutenant, disarms and shoots Mustaphákhán, the Arab leader in revolt at Sunth, I, pt. i, 441.

Albert Edward Institute: Reading room and library in Poona Cantonment, description of, XVIII, pt. iii, 360.

Alberuni (Abu Rihan): Arab writer, I, pt. i, 78 and note, 81, 167 note 1; traveller (970-1039), I, pt. i, 453, 500, 507 and note 9; his mention of Sanján as Subára (1030), XIV, 302 note 4, 321; (1020) mentions Banavas, XV, pt. ii, 265.

Al Biláduri: Ahmed bin Yáhya, surnamed Abu Jáfer, writer of Futuh-ul-Buldán (892), I, pt. i, 505 and note 3, 506, 513 and notes 8 and 9, 520.

Albiruni: *See* Alberuni.

Albizzia: *odoratissima*, its leaves used as fodder, XXV, pt. 278; *procera*, timber tree found in Konkan and Dakhan, *id.* 70; a famine plant, *id.* 199; produces a dye, *id.* 244; used for poisoning fish, *id.* 272; *stipulata*, timber tree, common on ghats, *id.* 70; used as fodder, *id.* 278.

Albuquerque: Portuguese Viceroy, provides wives for his soldiers from the country women; I, pt. ii, 47; establishes customs houses and appoints magistrates, *id.* 52; conciliates the goodwill of the natives, *id.* 58; captures Goa from the Bijápur king (1510), *id.* 641; his notice of Maskat as a ship-building centre (1510), XIII, 470.

Alch: food plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 174.

Ale: market town in Poona District, fair at, XVIII, pt. III, 104.

Alech: hills in Káthiáwár, VIII, 9-10.

Alem: food plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 174.
Aleppo: Balúchis said to have come from, IX, pt. ii, 17.
Aleurites: *Moluccana*, timber and food plant cultivated in many parts of Bombay, XXV, 121, 171; yields good oil, *id.* 220, *triloba*, food plant, yields good oil, *id.* 171, 220.
Alexander: the Great, Macedonian emperor (B. C. 326-325), I, pt. i, 164 note 5, 497, 532, 535, 537, 544-45; invasion by; brings the Greeks in contact with the Hindus, Introduction to the early History of the Dakhan, I, ii; I, pt. ii, 5; connection of the successors of, with Puránic kings and dynasties, *id.* 146; relations of Chandragupta with one of the successors of, *id.* 155, 162; opposed by the Káthis, invades India (B. C. 327), VIII, 128, 272; accepted as god-born conqueror, IX, pt. i, 441; his sacrifices to rivers, IX, pt. i, 445; probable date of his entering India, IX, pt. i, 455; IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (9), (10), (11); XIII, 404 note 3.
Alexander Point: at Mátherán in Kolába District, XIV, 237, 280, 281.
Alexandria: mosques at (642-643), IX, pt. ii, 31 note 1. Hindus at (A. D. 135-150), XIII, 414; Hindus settled in (A. D. 500), *id.* 420.
Alfonso Martin: owner of the town Grebondel, I, pt. ii, 64.
Algaroba: food plant, lately introduced in India, XXV, 154.
Alhagi maurorum: plant, its leaves used as fodder, XXV, 278.
Al Hajjáj: (714), I, pt. i, 506.
Al Hind: India, I, pt. i, 505 note 5, 507.
Ali: husband of Fátimah, daughter of the Prophet, IX, pt. ii, 7, *id* 16, *id.* 127; father of Hasan and Husain, *id.* 47, *id.* 136; his family falls a victim to the Umayad Khalífahs of Damascus, *id.* 47 note 1; his titles, *id.* 36 note 3, *id.* 47, *id.* 137; his explanation of Allah, *id.* 41 note 1; Shiáh veneration and Sunni reverence for, *id.* 47; Sayads claim descent from, *id.* 6 note 1, 7; His Highness Ágha Khán traces his descent from, *id.* 38; shrine of, *id.* 47, *id.* 45, *id.* 125; believed to have been incarnated in the person of Ágha Islámsháh, *id.* 40.
Ali: *see* Shah Ali Adil.
Ali: founder of the Alia Bohora sect (1624), IX, pt. ii, 27, *id.* 33.
Alia Bohorás: *see* Bohoras.
A'li A'dil Sháh: succeeds his father Ibráhim A'dil Sháh on the throne of Bijápur (1557), I, pt. ii, 644; negotiates a treaty of alliance with Vijayanagar and carries on war with Ahmadnagar, *id.* 623, 644; joins the Musalman confederacy against Vijayanagar (1564), and marries the Nizám Sháhi princess Chand Bibi; overthrow of Vijayanagar (1565), *id.* 623, 644-645; interferes with the internal disputes of Vijayanagar and provokes the jealousy of Ahmadnagar; fails to recover Goa from the Portuguese; takes the fort of Adoni; invades the Southern Marátha country (1573); his conquest south of the Tungbhadra; desertion of Marátha cavalry; second failure to recover Goa (1570), *id.* 645-646; his death (1580), *id.* 647. *See* also XXIII, 416-419; his tomb in Bijápur city, *id.* 613.
A'li A'dil Sháh II: succeeds his father Muhammad A'dil Sháh (1656), I, pt. ii, 651; makes peace with Aurangzib (1657); sends Afzul Khán against Shiváji; takes the field in person against Shiváji; goes to the Karnátak and is attacked by the rebel Sidi Johár; makes humiliating peace with Shiváji (1662); renews hostilities with Shiváji and Aurangzib (1664); makes peace with Aurangzib and buys off Shiváji with an annual payment, *id.* 652-653; his death (1672), *id.* 653. *See* also XXIII, 428-431; tomb of, in Bijápur, *id.* 612.
Ali A'kbar: of Ispahán, governor of Surat and Cambay, I, pt. i, 280; his assassination (1646), *id.* 280.
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Alibág: fort near Kelve, in Thána district, XIV, 2, 98; description of, *id.* 200.
Al Idrisi: Abu Abdallah Muhammad, Arab traveller, author of Nuzhat-ul-Mushták (1100), I, pt. i, 508 and note 10, 509 note 5, 510, 511, 512 and note 1, 516, 517 and note 2, 519, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, *id.* pt. ii, 4; African traveller, his mention of Sapara (1153), XIV, 321.
Alif Khan: *see* Alaf Khan.
Alifsháis: *see* Benawa Beggars.
Aliga: Portuguese name for the Kálinadi river in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 101, 112, 118, 249, 332.
Aligadde: place of interest in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 249.
Ali-Iláhiva: a sect, mentioned by Farishtah, IX, pt. ii, 33.
Alikapudan: Sidhi, Turkish traveller, his notice of Bhats as safeguards, IX, pt. i, 210 note 1.
Alinga: appointed second counsellor, I, pt. i, 184. *See* Sajjana.
Alisháh: Gujarát Musalman admiral at Chaul (1528), XIII, 449; defeated by the Portuguese in Bombay harbour, *id.* 450.
Ali Shahid: mosque of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 632.

Alismaceæ: species of food plants, found in Belgaum and Dhárwár districts, XXV, 183.
Al Istakhri, Abu Is-hák: author of Kitáb-ul-Akálim (951), I, pt. i, 509 note 3, 510 note 1, 511 and notes 3 and 4, 512, 514 and notes 2 and 3, 516 notes 6 and 7, 520 and note 10, 523; Aráb writer (951), I, pt. ii, 388; places Sapára between Cambay and Sanján, XIV, 321.
Alitker: *see* Sultánkar.
Al Janhari: Aráb writer (982-999), I, pt. i, 508 note 10, 525, 526.
Alkaris: madder growers, XII, 69.
Al Kazwini: Zakariah Ibu Muhammad, author of A'sar-ul-Bilád (1263-1275), I, pt. i, 509 note 2, 510 and note 1, 516 and note 14, 517 note 1, 529.
Alk Palka: hills in Násik district, captured by Khán Khánán, the Mughal General (1635), XVI, 420 and note 2.
Alla: pass in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 608.
Allahábád: inscription of Samudragupta at, I, pt. i, 63, 65; pillar inscription at, I, pt. ii, 280, 293, 311, 317; prince of tirthás, religiously called Prayag, IX, pt. i, 550; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 157; *id.* 168; *id.* 176; *id.* 220.
Allah Band: a sand bank thrown across the Khori (eastern mouth of the Indus), in Cutch, by the earthquake of 1179, V, 10.
Alláh-o-Akbar: (God is Great), IX, pt. ii, 126; *id.* 141; *id.* 154; *id.* 160 note 3; *id.* 169.
Allapur: suburb of Bijápur, founded by Yusuf-Adil-Shah, XXIII, 577, 583.
Alla-ud-din: *see* Ala-ud-din.
Alligator: (Magar) said to be ridden by a witch; god of the Bhils, Varlis, and Dublas, IX, pt. i, 380.
Allitrochades: Bindusára, son of Chandragupta, I, pt. i, 534.
Allium: cepa (kanda), common food plant, XXV, 179; *porrum*, not cultivated in Bombay Presidency, *id.* 180; *sativum* (lassun), common food plant, *id.* 179.
Allophylus cobbe: food plant, common all over India, XXV, 150.
All Souls Day: IX, pt. ii, 216. *See* Farvardin Jasan.
Alluraka: identified with Alura, I, pt. ii, 370 and note 3.
Al Mahdi: Khalifah (775-785), I, pt. i, 525.
Al Mámun: Abbási Khalifah (813-833), I, pt. i, 506, 520.
Al Masudi: Abul Hasan, Arab traveller (915-944) I, pt. i, 505 note 5; 506 note 8, 510, 512, 513, 514, 516, 518 and note 4, 520, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, I, pt ii, 4, 387, 388.
Almeida, Francis D.: *See* D'almeida, Francis.
Almel: village in Bijápur District, with temples, mosques and a pond, XXIII, 548-549.
Al Murri: Abdur Rahmán, I, pt. i, 513.
Almustaáli: (1094-1101), younger son of Khalifáh Almustansir-billah; his dispute with his brother Nazar for succession; Mustaálians are called after his name, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
Almustansir-Billah: (1036-1094) Khalifáh of Egypt, dispute for the succession to the Khilafat between his two sons Nazár and Almustaáli, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1.
Al Mutawakkil: I, pt. i, 505 note 3.
Alnávar: village with railway station in Dhárwár District, XXII, 650.
Aloe: *Indica*, XXV, 206; *litoralis*, *id.* 206; *perfoliata*, *id.* 206.
Alompra: dynasty of, in Burma, I, pt. ii, 346 note 4.
Alor: town in the Punjáb or Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
Alpam: plant in Bombay and Konkan, used as antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
Alpinia cardamomum: food plant found in Kánara, XXV, 176.
Alp Khán, Governor of Gujarát (1310), I, pt. i, 229 note 6; Alá-ud-din Khilji's General, (1300-1318), conquers Sanján, XIII, 438; sacks Sanjan, XIV, 302. *See* Alaf Khan.
Alseodaphne semecarpifolia: timber tree found all along the Western Ghats, XXV, 113.
Alsi: oil-yielding and fibrous plant found in several districts, XXV, 215, 231.
Alstonia scholaris: timber and medicinal plant common in Bombay forests, XXV, 100, 259.
Alta: town in Kolhápur, survey details of, XXIV, 256; town details, market, school, temples, mosque, *id.* 291-292.
Alternanthesa sessilis: plant used as pot herb, XXV, 203.
Altmash: Shamsh-ud-din, conquers Sind (1211-1236), V, 132.
Alu: timber and food plant found in several districts, XXV, 87, 182.
Aluka: King of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345.
Alukas: division of the Nágas, I, pt. ii, 309. *See* Alupas.
Alum, manufacture of, in Cutch, V, 19-20.
Alundah: village near Sátára City on the Sivaganga, tributary of the Nira, I, pt. ii, 357.
Alupa: *see* Alupai.
Alupai: town on the Malabár coast I, pt. ii, 309 note 8.
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Alur: village in Dhárwár District, I, pt. ii, 8; inscriptions at, *id.* 282 note 3, 379 note 1, 419, 434, 458 note 2, 527, 564 note 5.
Alura: village in Gujarát, I, pt. ii, 370 note 3.
Aluva: Alupa prince, I, pt. ii, 370.
Aluvas: I, pt. ii, 300, 309; defeated by Vinayáditya, son of Vikramáditya I, *id.* 368. *See* Alupas.
Alva: State in Rewa Kantha, VI, 143.

Alysicarpus: *rugosus A. styracifolius*, famine plants found in Poona and other districts, XXV, 198.
Am: very common timber and fruit tree, XXV, 53. *See* Amb.
Ama: Vaisya chief (A.D. 743), Oswals said to have been descended from, IX, p. i, 496.
Amal: food plant cultivated in India and other countries, XXV, 144.
Amála: Bhil State in Khandesh District, XII, 604.
Amalánanda: author of the Vedánta Kalpa Taru, I, pt. ii, 246.
Amalner: sub-division of Khandesh District, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, survey details, survey results, stocks, crops, people, XII, 2, *id.* 342-348; fort, history, town, *id.* 431.
Amaltas: timber tree common in the Konkan and the Ghats, XXV, 63.
Amana: Yádava King, succeeds his father Mahádev (1271), but is dethroned by his cousin Rámadeva, I, pt. ii, 247, 519, 528.
Amánat Khan: military Governor of Surat (1690), I, pt. i, 288. *See* Itimád Kháu.
Amara: Place of interest in Cutch, a fair at, V, 210.
Amarabhata: Sanskrit form of Ámbada, I, pt. i, 185 note 3.
Amaraganga: son and successor of the Devagiri Yadava King Mallugi I, pt. ii, 517, 519.
Amaragángeya: I, pt. ii, 235; ancestor of Mallugi, *id.* 516 and note 4.
Amaragol: village in Hubli Táluka, Dhárwár District, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 568 note 5, also XXII, 650.
Amarah: timber tree, common all over India, XXV, 56.
Amarakosa: Sanskrit lexicon, I, pt. ii, 248.
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Anegadeva : father of Vira Bijjarsa, I, pt. ii, 523.
Anegundi : wood bridge in Kánara District at, XV, pt. ii, 43.
Anegundi : site of Vijayanagar capital, the revenue system of its kings, (1333-1573), XXII, 439-441.
Anekárthanámamálá : Collection of words of more than one meaning, compiled by Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 192.
A'nekere : (Elephant tank), at Hángal in Dhárwár District ; Hoysala king Vira Ballála II, encamps at, I, pt. ii, 505, 563.
A'nesejjeya-Basadi : Jain temple at Lakshmeshwar, I, pt. ii, 371, 483 and note 2.
Anethum sawa : food plant, XXV, 161.
Anga : King of, at the bridegroom-choosing of Durlabhadevi, I, pt. i, 163 ; Western Bengal, king of, conquered by Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 281, 345 ; subjugated by Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 402 ; humbled by Singhana, *id.* 525.
Anganadeva : grandson of Kokkala, king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 203.
Angar : village, destruction of, by Mr. Ashburner, I, pt. i, 443.
Angarias : treasure-carriers in Káthiáwár, VIII, 203.
Angdeva : a Portuguese body or poll cess on fishermen, XIII, 553.
Angediva : island, *see* Anjidiv.
Anghad : State in Rewá Kántha, VI, 150 ; a village, its tenure, VII, 360-361.
Angiras : I, pt. ii, 287 note 4 ; ancestor of the Pallavás, *id.* 317.
Angiras-a-Háritas : royal family of, I, pt. ii, 277 note 5 ; descendants of Ikshváku from Manu, son of the Sun, *id.* 287 note 4.
Angkor : capital of Cambodia, I, pt. i, 499, 500, 502.
A'ngriás : Tukáji, distinguishes himself in the fleet of Shiváji ; Kánhoji becomes master of all the coast from Bombay to Vijaydurg, makes Vijaydurg his capital and is recognised as independent (1713) ; he is attacked by the English, the Portuguese, and the Dutch between 1717 and 1724 ; his death (1728) ; Sakhoji succeeds Kánhoji and is followed by his brother Sambháji ; Sambháji puts his illegitimate brothers Mánáji and Yesáji in charge of Kolába ; the two illegitimate brothers quarrel and Mánáji with the help of the Peshwa defeats Sambháji ; he is also defeated by the English (1738) ; his death (1748) ; his brother Tuláji succeeds him ; a joint expedition sent by the English and the Maráthás against Tuláji (1755), I, pt. ii, 87-88 ; Orme's account of the expedition, *id.* 89-95 ; Tuláji taken prisoner and confined till his death, *id.* 95 ; Mánáji retains possession of Kolába and remains in alliance with the Peshwa till his death (1759), his son Rághoji succeeds him and dies in 1793 ; Rághoji's rule ; Rághoji's son Mánáji is acknowledged by the Peshwa but is deposed by Daulatráv Sindia (1799) ; a grandson of the last Mánáji succeeds ; the last of the Angriás of the direct and legitimate line dies in 1840 and the State lapses to the British Government, *id.* 96. Sharer in the Sálshi province, I, pt. ii, 79 ; defeats the Portuguese fleet (1740), *id.* 85 ; their origin, XI, 145 ; Kánhoji I (1698-1731), supremacy of fleet, piracies, death, and character, *id.* 146-149 ; Sakoji and Mánáji I, *id.* 150-151 ; siege of Gheria, *id.* 152-154 ; quarrels in the family, *id.* 155-156 ; Bivalkars' influence and

the extinction of the family, *id.* 157-158; territorial exchanges (1818-1840), *id.* 159 and note 2; lapse of his territory (1840), *id.* 159 and note 2, *id.* 190; revenue system in the eighteenth century, *id.* 171-172; revenue (1818-1839), *id.* 175 note 4; inconvenience caused in early years by the division of jurisdiction among the British, the Pántsachiv of Bhor, and the Angriás of Alibág, *id.* 177 and note 2; British lands of north Pen mixed with Angriá's villages (1818-1840), *id.* 179 note 1; revenue system and assessment in his lands before their lapse in 1840, and British changes *id.* 190-196; (1690-1840), *id.* 145-158, *id.* 215, *id.* 217; (1698-1756), X, 195; taxes levied by the, *id.* 216; Tuláji, *id.* 318, 338, 380, 383 note 1; their sea fights with Phond Sávant (1709, 1737), *id.* 440, XIII, 474; Indian pirates, *id.* (1700), 488, 489; Sambháji captures ships and crews in Bombay, 496, 497, 502; Kanhoji Angria, proposed action against; war with (1720), XXVI, pt. i, 150-152; negotiations with (1724), *id.* 158-159; Mánáji Angria, negotiations with, broken off, rupture with, captures Elephanta (1739), *id.* 225-227; helped by, Bombay (1740), *id.* 232. Karanj surrendered to (1739), *id.* 204-205; misunderstanding between Mánáji and Sambhaji, Manaji helped by the English (1734), *id.* 171. Sambháji Angria captures the 'Derby' with 100 prisoners; sues for peace (1735), *id.* 173-174; encounter with his fleet (1739), *id.* 197; takes Alibág (1740), *id.* 231; Tuláji Angria, Gheria taken from; his fleet destroyed (1756), *id.* 304, 305; all his fleet burnt (1756), *id.* pt. iii, 221; Kolába Chief defeated and reconciled by Bálaji Vishvanáth (1713), XVIII, pt. ii, 242.

Angur: fruit plant in the Dakhan, XXV, 150.

Anhilvad, Anhilvar, Anhilwad: *see* Anahilaváda.

Animal Feast: IX, pt. ii., 217. *See* Bahman Jasan.

Animals: domestic and wild, all district volumes, *see* under district name; kept by Musalmáns, domestic, IX, pt. ii, 97-98; pet, *id.* 98-99; birds, *id.* 99; worship of, *see* worship.

Aniruddha: figure and story of, XV, pt. ii, 292 and note 3.

Anishtakarman Háleya: Andhrabhritya king mentioned in Bhágavatpurána, I, pt. ii, 164.

Anisochilus carnosus: food plant, XXV, 168.

Anisomeles Malabarica: food plant found on the ghát, yields medicinal oil, XXV, 169, 224.

Aniváritácharya: food plant found on the ghát, yields medicinal oil, *see* Gunda.

Anjan Arjun: tree, timber and fruit tree in Khándesh and other districts, XII, 24, XXV, 64, 74, 156, 245.

Anjana: division of Kanbis, *see* Kanbis.

Anjaneri: village in Násik District, stone inscription at, I, pt, ii, 235, 236; record at, *id.* 457 note 1, 515.

Anjaneri: range of hills in Násik District, XVI, 6; capital of Abhir Kings (A. D. 416), *id.* 183; hill, fort, village, summer residence of Raghoba Peshwa, remains, *id.* 416-419, 441, 447.

Anjangaon: village in Khándesh District, temple at, XII, 432.

Anjansalaka: ceremony of installing a new idol, performance of, IX pt. i, 111 note 1.

Anjanvel: port and fort, in Ratnágiri District, I, pt. ii, 39; fort, rebuilt by Shiváji, *id.* 68; district taken by the Sidis, *id.* 79; fort, taken by the Peshwa (1756), *id.* 92; *see* also X, 318; customs division, imports and exports of, *id.* 184.

Anjár: town in Cutch, historical reference to, V, 2, 137, 140, 147, 148, 151, 157, 158, 159, 165; description, history, *id.* 210-213.

Anjarla: small port in Ratnágiri District, X, 319.

Anjengo: (Anjanvel? in Ratnágiri District) fort built at by the British (1696), XXVI, pt. i, 111.

Anjidiv: island in Kánara District, XV, pt. i, 2; description fort and history, Vasco de Gama at (1498), *id.* pt. ii, 278, 308; Varthema's description of (1503), *id.* 104; naval attack on, by Bijápur ships (1506), *id.* 105; held by the English troops under Sir Abraham Shipman (1662-1664), *id.* 125; *see* also XIII, 472, and XXVI, pt. i, 10; Fryer's description of (1673), *id.* 127; Sambhaji's attack on (1682), *id.* 131; Du Perron's mention of (1758), *id.* 138.

Anjir: fig tree in Poona and other districts, XVIII, pt. i, 41; XXV, 130, 172.

Anjor: Portuguese sub-division in Thána District, XIII, 456.

Anjumans: local councils of Navsári, constitution, functions and powers of, IX, pt. ii, 244; of Imperial Gujarát, constitution, position, and duties of, *id.* 245. *See* community.

Anka: Ratta feudatory of the Western Cháluky a King Somesvara I, I, pt. ii, 439, 551, 553.

Ankadi bandi: a form of tenure in Baroda, VII, 359-360.

Ankai Tankai: pass in Násik District, XVI, 131, 195; fort, history, caves, *id.* 419-424; historic reference, *id.* 430; description, *id.* 441, 444, 447.

Ankalesvara: *see* Anklesvara.

Ankalgi: village in Belgaum District, survey of (1853-1854), XXI, 443-445; temple of Lakshmi at, *id.* 511.

Ankdia: timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 101.

Ankdo: swallow wort tree, is sacred to the sun; its flowers are favourite offerings to Hanuman and Ganpati; a man's marriage with the bush of, called arkvivaha, IX, pt. i, 383.

Ankevália: village and petty state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 368.

Ankideva: Ratta Chieftain, I, pt. ii, 555.

Ankles'vara: Akálavarsha Krishná's Bagumra grant from, I, pt. i, 128; Maráthás defeated at (A. D. 1711), *id.* 297; Town, trade centre, *id.* 549; Pársis found in (1258); copy of the Visperád made at, IX, pt. ii, 186 and note 7; sub-division of Broach, boundary, area, aspect, climate, water-supply, soil, assessment, resources, occu-

panchy, value of land, produce, population, and public health, II, 545-548; temple of, at Saundatti, stone inscriptions at I, pt. ii, 553 and note 5, 554.

Ankola: town in Kánara District, creek of, XV, pt. i, 3; river of, *id.* 7; forests, *id.* 46-48; a travellers' bungalow at, XV, pt. ii, 44; a trade centre (1580-1800), *id.* 55; customs division, *id.* 65, 66, 67, 68; historical references to, *id.* 111, 135, 143, 145, 260; Portuguese trade at, *id.* 115; traveller Frederick at, *id.* 117; marked in a Portuguese map (1570), *id.* 118; taken by Shiváji (1675), *id.* 127; burnt by Shiváji, *id.* 129; Du Perron's mention of, *id.* 138; taken by Haidar (1763), *id* 140; deserted (1799), *id.* 147, condition (1801), *id.* 149; schools at, *id.* 215; sub-division, village, aspect, climate water, soil, stock, people, *id.* 226-227; town, people, trade, fort, history, *id.* 257-259; timber tree in Dakhan and Konkan, XXV, 82, 161.

Ankottáka: modern A'kota, in Baroda territory, I, pt. i, 125; circle of villages, identified with Ankút, I, pt. ii 399.

Ankulesvara: modern Aṅkleśwar, in Broach District, I, pt. ii, 412.

Aṅkút: village near Baroda City, I, pt. ii, 399.

Anna: defeated by Bhillama, I, pt. ii, 238.

Annachhatra: bread-house, at Khopivli in Thána District, XIV, 201 note 3; at Nirmal in the same district, *id.* 293.

Annáji Dattu: goes to Delhi with Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 593; given charge of the Dábhol Subha, *id.* 69; kept in charge of Konkan from Kalyán to Phonda till 1678, *id.* 71; put to death (1680), *id.* 76.

Annajipant: takes Sátára by strategy (1705), XIX, 253.

Annana: food plant very common, XXV, 180.

Annesley: President of Bombay, put in irons (1696), released, XXVI, pt. i, 111-112.

Annigere: town in Navalgund táluka of the Dhárwár District, I, pt. ii. 304; its temples and history, XXII, 650-651; chief town of Belvala three hundred, I, pt. ii, 305 note 1, 405, 432; royal city in charge of Ballaya, *id.* 506; Someśvara IV, Western Chálukya King, establishes himself at, *id.* 465 and note 5; inscription at, *id.* 441, 443 note 2, 464 note 3, 466, 473, 474, 502 and note 7, 504, 505, 518 and note 3, 520; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 89, 92; capital of the Chálukya Kingdom under Tailapa II, I, pt. ii, 222, 223.

Annigeri: *see* Annigere.

Anni-nar: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 19.

Annius Plocamus: visited Ceylon (A.D. 41-54), I, pt. i, 536.

Ano [Anarája, Arnorája]: Prákrit local name of Anarája, a Chálukya princess, I, pt. i, 181 note 3.

Anogeissus: *latifolius*, timber and dye plant found in Konkan forests, XXV, 76, 244; *pendula*, a shrub found in Rajputána, *id.* 76.

Anomospermum excelsum: timber tree found in Konkan, XXV, 115.

Anona: *reticulata* and *squamosa*, fruit trees, XXV, 143.

Anonaceæ: a species of timber, food, oil-yielding and fibrous plant, XXV, 2, 143, 222, 226.

Anopsingh Bhandári: deputy of the Viceroy Ajitsingh of Gujarát, I, pt. i, 301.

Anquetil Du Perron: French traveller, IX, pt. ii, 183 notes 2, 4, 187 note 2, 189 note 2; his description of West Thána (1757), XIII, 498-499; his description of Agashi, XIV, 2; of Bassien, *id.* 34 note 2; his notice of Dhárávi Church, *id.* 55; describes Elephanta Caves, *id.* 87, 92 note 1, 93; his notice of a remarkable Jogi, *id.* 135 note 10; description of Kanheri caves, *id.* 157-162; his notice of Malanggad, *id.* 220 note 9; his mention of Sipala, *id.* 360; visits Kánara (1758), XV, pt. ii, 138; his description of Anjidiv, *id.* 256; mention of Ankola, *id.* 258; of Bhatkal, *id.* 274; of Onor, *id.* 312; of Kárwár river, *id.* 325; mention of Kamenta (Kumta), *id.* 327; of Manjguni, *id.* 330; Pir fort (Sadáshivagad), *id.* 340.

Anrája: statue of, at Girnár, I, pt. i, 153.

Ansale: fibrous and food plant, common in Konkan, XXV, 147, 230.

Anseridæ: family of birds, in Ratnágiri, X, 97.

Anshi: village and pass in Kánara District, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40; description of, built in (1860), *id.* 259.

Ansodar: village in Káthiáwár, its history, VIII, 368-369.

Aṅt: fictitious currency; a kind of paper currency, IV, 73; an old credit system in Káthiáwár, VIII, 212.

Ant: is held sacred, IX, pt. i, 380; white, damage to sugar by, IV, 61.

Antáji Bhásker: Marátha leader in Gujarát, I, pt. i, 391.

Antáji Ráje Shirke: Native head of the Sátára police (1857), his disloyalty, XIX, 317.

Antala: King Shrivardhan captured from, I, pt. ii, 238.

Antália: village in Káthiawár, with a sacred temple, VIII, 369, 370.

Antargal: hydrocele, cure of, IX, pt. i, 365.

Antelope: wild, found in Gujarát, the Dakhan and Karnátak, XII, 32; four horned in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 102; the Indian, *id.* 103.

Anthamul: medicinal plant, XXV, 256.

Anthiga: Pallava King, I, pt. ii, 420.

Anthistiria: cymbaria, fodder plants, polystachia, XXV, 276.

Anthocephalus cadamba: timber, food, fodder and sacred plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 83, 161, 278, 290, 291.

Antiaris: timber and fibrous plants, found in Konkan forests, *innoxia*, XXV, 128; *saccidora*, *id.* 128, 234; *toxicaria*, *id.* 128.

Antidesma: timber and food plants found in Konkan, *diandrum*, XXV, 119, 171; *Ghæsemvilla*, *id.* 119; *paniculata*, *id.* 119; *pubescens*, *id.* 119.

Antio-chus: Greek Prince, I, pt. ii, 146.

Antoninus Pius: Roman Emperor (154-181), Indian envoys sent to, I, pt. i, 542

Antonio de Porto: Franciscan friar (1534), built a cathedral at Chaul, XI, 292 and note 1; his missionary efforts, pulling down of

femples and building of churches (1534-1552), XIII, 460, 461 and note 1; built an orphanage at Agáshi (1535), XIV, 1, built churches in Bassein and Sálsette, *id.* 42; defeats the Buddhist champion of Kanheri, *id.* 135 note 8; his unsuccessful exploration of Kanheri Caves, *id.* 150; built two churches in Karanj, *id.* 192; founded a monastery at Mandapeshvar, *id.* 226; built a cathedral at Thána (1540), *id.* 358.

Antonio De Sylveria: Portuguese Commander in India, I, pt. i, 349.

Antora: port in Ratnágiri district, trade of, XI, 265.

Antroli-Chároli: in Surat district, Kakka, the Ráshtrakuta prince's grant at, I, pt. i, 121.

Antukkúra: village, I, pt. ii, 334.

Antur: fort in the Sátmálás, taken by Ahmad Nizám Sháh (1500), I, pt. ii, 622.

Anturli: place of interest in Khándesh district, XII, 432.

Anupa: name of country in the vicinity of the Vindyas, I, pt. i, 36 note 2; ruled by Gotamiputra, I, pt. ii, 149; conquered by Rudradáman, *id.* 160, 161.

Anupama: wife of Tejahpála, I, pt. i, 202.

A'nvad: gorge in Satara district, XIX, 202.

Anval: village in Bijápur district, temples at, XXIII, 550.

Anvaprashana: food-tasting, vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; also called Botan, *id.* 35. *See* Botan.

Anwalla: timber tree cultivated throughout India, XXV, 30.

Aod-i-ballessam: timber tree cultivated throughout India, XXV, 39.

Aola: timber tree found in several districts, yields a die, XXV, 115, 249.

Aonli: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 115.

Ap: *see* water.

A'pa Ganesh: Peshwa's viceroy of Gujarát (1761), I, pt. i, 345.

Aparáditya: successor of Mallikárjuna, I, pt. i, 186.

Aparáditya I: Siláhára king (1138), I, pt. ii, 15; sends a representative to Kashmir, *id.* 22; inscription of a grant by, XIV, 195; his stone land-grant, *id.* 321; (A. D. 1187) grant of a garden by, *id.* 112; mentioned in an inscription at Bassein, 387; mentioned in a stone (1160), XIII, 426; patron of learning, *id.* 429; the second (1185), 18th Siláhára king, *id.* 422 note 1; land grant stones of (1203, 1238), *id.* 427; was an author, *id.* 429.

Aparáditya II: Siláhára king (1184), I, pt. ii, 15, 539; commentator on Hindu law, *id.* 20 note 3, 22; declares his independence, *id.* 544.

Aparájita: Siláhára king, becomes independent (997), I, pt. ii, 15, 18, 539; his grant at Bhadána, *id.* 414 note 1, 416, 426, 430, 542 and note 6; mentioned in a copper plate, XIII, 424, 425; a copper plate of, XIV, 50, 355 note 5.

Aparajita: that is Unbeaten, the shami tree, IX, pt. i, 386. *See* Shami.

Aparanta: the western seaboard, I, pt. i, 36 and note 8; Northern Konkan, I, pt. ii, 134; Aśoka sends religious ministers to, *id.* 143 and note 1, 146; ruled over by Gotamiputra, *id.* 149; conquered by Rudradáman, *id.* 160, 161; Trikuta, its important town, *id.* 294; Gautamiputra's rule over, XVI, 183 and note 2, 631; Aśoka sent Dharmarakshita to, XIII, 405, 407 note 1; Sopára the capital of, XIV, 319.

Aparántaka: Buddhist saint Moggaliputto sends missionaries to, I, pt. ii, 144; IX, pt. i, 447 note 7. *See* Aparanta.

Aparantakas: I, pt. i, 534.

Aparantika: *see* Aparántaka.

Aparárka: North Konkan Siláhára prince and commentator on Yájñavalkya, I, pt. ii, 229; Silhára ruler (A. D. 1187), XIV, 212. *See* Aparáditya II.

Apasaras: Jain monasteries, IX, pt. i, 110; description of, *id.* 113. *See* Buildings.

Apasta: *see* Avesta.

Apastamba Bráhmans: school of Bráhmans found in Thána district, XIII, 74.

Apir: *Ophir* (?), XIII 404 note 3.

Apium: *graveolens*, food plant found in Panjáb, XXV, 160; *involucratum*, food plant cultivated in Gujarát, *id.* 161; *petroselinum*, food plant cultivated throughout India, *id.* 161.

Apocynaceæ: dye and poisonous plant, XXV, 247, 266.

Apocyneæ; timber and food plant naturalised in Poona and Bombay, XXV, 99, 165.

Apokopa: the Arávallis, I, pt. i, 539.

Apollodotus: Baktrian-Greek king, I, pt. i, 17, 18; his inscriptions, *id.* 535, 544, 545.

Apollo Gate: in Bombay city, clearance made outside of (1758-59), XXVI, pt. ii, 459-462.

Apologos: modern Obolláh (?), I, pt. i, 545; in the Persian Gulf, Indian trade with (A. D. 250), XIII, 418.

Aponogeton monostachyum; food plant in Belgaum and Dhárwár districts, XXV, 183.

Apophyllite: mineral found at Matherán, XIV, 241; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 30.

Aporosa Lindleyana: timber tree found in Southern Konkan, XXV, 119.

Appa Desái Nipánikar: Maratha jáhgirdár (1811), I, pt. ii, 610. *See* Nipáni.

Appáji Suru: founder of the Ramdurg State (1680), XXIV, 397.

Appás: laymen of the Banjig division of the Lingayat caste, found in the Karnátak, XV, pt. i, 175.

Appa Sáheb: ex-rája of Nágpur, intrigues (1837) with Pratapsinh, XIX, 311.

Appáyika: Ráshtrakuta prince, put to flight by Pulakeśi II, I, pt. ii, 183, 350.

Appearance: of A'hirs, IX, pt. i, 265; Bajániás, *id.* 503; Bhangiás, *id.* 334; Bharváds, *id.* 267; Bhátiás, *id.* 117 and note 7; Bháts, *id.* 208; Bhaváyás, *id.* 222; Bhils, *id.* 295-296; Brahma-Kshatris, *id.* 56; Brahmans, *id.* 21; Chárans, *id.* 216; Chodhrás, *id.* 312; craftsmen, Bhávsárs, *id.* 177-178; Chhipás, Darjis, *id.* 179; Ghánchis, *id.* 182; Golás, *id.* 183; Kansárás, *id.* 186; Khatris, *id.* 189; Luhárs, *id.* 190; Mochis, *id.* 192; Saláts, *id.* 196; Sonis, *id.* 198; Suthárs, *id.* 202; depressed classes: *id.* 331; Dhedás, *id.* 339; early tribes: *id.* 291; Gámits, *id.* 318;

Káchhiás, *id.* 153; Kanbis, *id.* 155, 163, 164, 168; Káthis, *id.* 257; Káthodiás, *id.* 319; Káyasths, *id.* 60; Khálpás, *id.* 345; Kolis, *id.* 245; Lohánás, *id.* 122; Mángs, *id.* 323; Márwáris, *id.* 103; Mers, *id.* 286; Náikdás, *id.* 325; Patchiás, *id.* 172; Rabáris, *id.* 287; Rajputs, *id.* 130; Rávaliás, *id.* 508; Shrávaks, *id.* 98; Vághris, *id.* 513; Vániás, *id.* 74-75; Musalmáns of regular classes, IX, pt. ii, 7; Daudi Bohoras, *id.* 28; Khojáhs, *id.* 42; Memans, *id.* 52.

Aprameya: minister of the Chola king Rája Rájadeva (1006), I, pt. ii, 308; defeats the Hoysalas, *id.* 491.

Apta: *Bauhinia racemosa*, timber, fibrous and sacred plant found in the Dakhan, XII, 23; XVIII, pt. i, 42; XXV, 65, 232, 279, 280, 281.

A'ptamimámsá: Jain work by Samantabhadra, I, pt. ii, 406, 407.

Aptamimámsálamkára: commentary on A'ptamimámsá, I, pt. ii, 407.

A'ptoryáma: sacrifice, I, pt. ii, 247.

Aqueducts: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 327-328.

Aquilinæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 56-57.

Aquillaria agallocha: tree found in Bengal, XXV, 288.

A'r: snake found in Ratnágiri district, X, 48.

Arabastra, Arabastræ: tribe in Konkan, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533, 534.

Arab Guard: at Baroda, disbanded (1803), I, pt. i, 413.

Arabhatta: *see* Ahada.

Arabi: breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 56.

Arabia: I, pt. i, 543; trade relations with, and settlements from (A. D. 700-1200), XIII, 403; prehistoric trade of, with Thána, *id.* 404 and note 3; trade in Indian articles through (A. D. 78), *id.* 411 note 1, 412; trade centres in (810-1260), *id.* 429; export of leather to, and import of horses from, *id.* 430, 431; Indian merchants settled in, *id.* 432; export of spices to, development of trade in rice, wheat, etc., with (1300-1500), *id.* 444-445; export of rice, pulse, pearls, etc., to, and imports of dates, raisins, etc., from (1500-1670), *id.* 466-467; trade centres in (1600-1710, *id.* 486; Bombay trade with (1800-1810), *id.* 520; Ophir probably situated in XIV, 318.

Arabian Sea: I, pt. ii, 282 note 5.

Arabic Chronicle: records the communication between Pulikeśin II and Khosru II of Persia, I, pt. ii, 352.

Arabi erundie: oil yielding hedge plant, XXV, 221.

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Bábáji Ápáji : brother of the Baroda minister Ravji Ápáji, VII, 200-202, 204-205, 319-322, 324 ; military minister of the Gáikwár (1805), leaves the command of forces in Káthiáwár and takes part in civil administration at Baroda, I, pt. i, 416.
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Bábaro : demon, helps Siddhárája in his magical feats, I, pt. i, 174.
Bábá Shujá-ud-dín : IX, pt. ii, 142. *See* Abú Lúlú.
Babblers : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 73.
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Bábranagar : fort in Káthiáwár (?) invested by Chábada, I, pt. i, 187.
Bábriá or Babar : a tribe intermediate between Káthis and Ahirs, VIII, 130, 131 ; their settlement in Káthiáwár, history, *id.* 132-134 ; their marriage connections with both tribes, IX, pt. i, 261 ; herdsmen, closely allied to the Ahirs, *id.* 266 ; origin of the name, a sub-division of the Avártiá section of the Káthis, *id.* 444 note 2 ; Musalmán prisoners of war enrolled among, *id.* 444.
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Bab-Ul-Abwál : city in the Caucasus, IX, pt. i, 475 note 1, 476 note 1 ; the sea of, a name for the Caspian, *id.* 477 note 4.
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Báchana: officer of Bhillama and governor of Belvola district (now Dhárwár district?), I, pt. ii, 520.
Báchideva: *see* Báchana.
Báchirája: Singhana's officer in charge of the Karnátak in 1247, I, pt. ii, 524.
Bactrian Greeks: foreign invaders settled in the Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 173.
Bacul mulsari: oil yielding tree, common to the whole of India, XXV, 223.
Bádagi: son of Rája the Yádava king, his various names, I, pt. ii, 513.
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Bádmer: town, I, pt. i, 470.
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Badvás: Bhil *bhagats*, devotees and exorcists, held in special reverence by Bhils; incantations; duties; part played by them in exorcism and witchcraft; in *jatárs* or sacrifices; Kajaliya or black Badvás specially skilful in finding out witches, IX, pt. i, 302-303; 307 and note 1. *See* Bhils.
Badvás: Pandharpur priests, trustees of Vithobá's temple, XX, 427, 468.
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Bágvati: village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 260.
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Bahádur Benda: fort in the Karnátak, captured by Haripanth the Marátha commander-in-chief; recovered by Mysore troops (1787), I, pt. ii, 661.
Bahádurgad: fort in Ahmadnagar district, built by the Mughál governor Khán Jahán (1673), I, pt. ii, 626. *See* also XVII, 400.
Bahádur Gilání: Bahmani officer, revolts and seizes Goa and Kolhápur, XXIV, 225; captures Dábhol and burns Máhim (Bombay) (1493), I, pt. ii, 32; X, 327; takes refuge in Panhála, killed, and his fleet handed over to the Gujarát admiral, I, pt. ii, 33; XXIV, 225. *See* also XXI, 366.
Bahádur Khán: son of a slave girl, claims the chiefship of Junágadh (1811), I, pt. i, 425.
Bahádur Khán: Khán Jehán, thirty-fourth viceroy of Gujarát (1668-1671); sent as viceroy of the Dakhan (1671-1674), I, pt. i, 285.
Bahádur Khán Fáruki: (1596-1599), son and successor of Rája Alí of Khándesh, I, pt. ii, 624; defeated and taken prisoner by A'kbar (1599), XII, 247.
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Bahádurpur: town near Burhánpur, founded by Bahádur Khán Fáruki, XII, 247; plundered and burnt by Sambháji (1685), *id.* 251 note 2.
Bahádur Sháh I: (1707-1712) emperor of Delhi, I, pt. i, 296; his death, *id.* 297; his order to introduce the Shiah epithet "Waśi" in public prayers, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 1.
Bahádur Sháh: Sultán of Gujarát (1525-1535), drives Burhán Sháh from Berár, captures Ahmadnagar and compels Burhán to acknowledge his supremacy (1528-1530), I, pt. ii, 622; *see* also XVII, 363-364; invites Sayád Jamál, ancestor of the Kádiri family, to Gujarát (1530), IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (2); Turks and Abyssinians in his army (1531), *id.* 3 note 1; accords an asylum to the Mírzás in Ahmadábád and Broach against the vengeance of Humáyun (1532), *id.* 9; captures Mándu and sends Mehmud II of Málwa prisoner to Gujarát; incorporates Málwa with Gujarát (1526), I, pt. i, 367; takes refuge at Mándu after his defeat at Mandasor, flees from Mándu to Chámpánir, *id.* 367, 368; cedes the town of Bassein to the Portuguese, *id.* 347; *see* also XIII, 451, and XIV, 28, 29; his death (1536), I, pt. i, 348-351.
Bahádurvádi: village in Sátára district, fort at, XIX, 450-451.
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Báhalim: Indian viceroy of the Gházni king, I, pt. i, 174 note 1.

Bahámani: dynasty founded about A. D. 1347 at Gulbarga, I, pt. ii, 587, 620, 637; extent of its territory (1347), *id.* 620, 637; during the Durgádevi famine (1396-1408) the hill forts fall into the hands of Marátha chiefs; Malek-ul-Tujár is sent to subdue the ghats, and the Konkan (1420), *id.* 588; another force is sent by Ala-ud-din into the Konkan (1436), *id.* 31, 588; Malek-ul-Tujár is again sent (1451); Máhmúd Gáwán, the great minister, makes another effort to subdue the hill country and takes Kelna (1472), and makes a new distribution of the dominions, *id.* 588; attacks on the Southern Marátha Country (1406-1472); the capture of Belgaum brings the whole country under them (1472), *id.* 638-639; famine (1472); unjust execution of the prime minister precipitates the fall of (1481), *id.* 639; partition of the Dakhan (1491), *id.* 589; institutions of, XIX, 227 note 5; for other accounts *see* XXI, 362-367; XXIII, 397-403; their rule, in Thána district, XVII, 353-358, and XIV, 120, 357; XIII, 441-442, 551 note 6; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 353-358; in Sátára district, XIX, 225-227; in Sholápur district, XX, 276-278; in Dhárwár, and wars with Vijayánagar, XXII, 403-405; in Kolába district, XI, 142; in Khándesh, XII, 243; in Násik district, XVI, 535; in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 94, 95; in Ratnágiri district, X, 193; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 215-219.

Bahár: (Bihar) Maráthás in (1742), XIX, 285.

Baharám Gor: Persian king, his visit to India (420-440), XII, 557.

Baharimad: Mevád (?), I, pt. i, 109, 492.

Baharji: title of Báglán chiefs, XVI, 184 and note 8.

Bahárvatia: outlawry practised by Káthiáwár Rájpúts, VIII, 116 and note 1, 117; indulged by the chiefs, *id.* 329; outlaws, in Kaira district, III, 120; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 197.

Báhattara-niyog-Adhipati: official title of Kalyáni Kálachuryas, I, pt. ii, 485, 486, 489, 521, 524.

Bahauddin: Nakshband, saint, IX, pt. ii, 20.

Baháwalpur: town in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.

Báhe: village in Sátára district, temples, fairs, XIX, 452.

Bahedári: Baroda guarantee system, in the hands of the Arabs, transferred to the Company (1802), VII, 253-263, 271.

Bahika: the West Panjáb, IX, pt. i, 439 note 5.

Bahikás: apparently the S'akes of the second or first century before Christ; their priests, admitted to be Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 439; their traces remain in Valkel Bráhmans, *id.* 439 note 5.

Bahir: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 3.

Bahiravgad: two forts of the same name in Ratnágiri district, X, 319.

Bahirgad: fort in Kolháp'ur, XXIV, 4. *See* also Bahirugad.

Báhirji Náik: Shiváji's spy in Gujarát in 1664, I, pt. i, 386.

Bahiropant: Sháhu's minister (1713), XVIII, pt. ii, 242; defeated by Kánhoji Angria, XI, 146.

Bahirugad: chief place of the Shirkes, north of Vishalgad in Kolháp'ur state, I, pt. ii, 31, 86.

Bahirugad: fort in Thána district, XIV, 14.

Bahirupant Pingle Peshwa: *see* Bahiropant.

Bahlol Khán: founder of the Sávanur family, enters the service of Ahmadnagar and thence passes to Bijápur (1626-1656), I, pt. ii, 665. *See* also XXII, 792.

Bahman: animal guardian, second day of the Párs'i month; eleventh month of the Párs'i year, IX, pt. ii, 217.

Bahmani: *see* Bahámani.

Bahman Jasan: high festival day; observances on, IX, pt. ii, 217. *See* Jasans.

Bahraj: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 25 note 1.

Bahrám Sháh: Gházni king (1116-57), I, pt. i, 174 note 1; comes to India (1118); kills Muhammad Behlim in the battle of Multán, IX, pt. ii, 58.

Bahrein: island in the Persian Gulf, Arab expeditions from, to Thána coast and Broach (636), I, pt. i, 505, 513, 523; I, pt. ii, 14; trade of, in horses with Cambay (1100), I, pt. i, 515; emporium of Indian trade, XIII, 404 note 3.

Bahrots: *see* Bhats.

Bahruch: *see* Broach.

Bahruj: *see* Broach.

Bahrus: I, pt. i, 520. *See* Broach.

Bahuchara, Bahucharaji: Gujarát Hindu goddess, legend of, temple of, at Salkhanpur in Káthiáwár, VIII, 137 note 1; votaries of, IX, pt. ii, 21, 22, 82, favourite deity, IX, pt i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi, *id.* 20, 29 and note 1, 510; also known as Becharáji or Becharáj; originally a Charan woman, becomes a devi by her self-sacrifice; probably an old Koli goddess, *id.* p. xxxvi; 216 note 1, 218, 277 note 1; head-quarters of the worship of, in the Chunvál, *id.* 216 note 1, 223; home of, shrine of, *id.* pp. ix, xi; 549; cock the carrier of, *id.* 380; healing shrine of, frequented by the sick, *id.* 365, 366; by pilgrims, *id.* 187; special mode of offering an animal to, *id.* 407; performances of *bhaváis* or comedies by Bhaváyas at the temple of, *id.* 223 note 1; worshippers of, *id.* 182, 213, 506, 507; place of pilgrimage, *id.* 157, 187, 225, 336; the head lodge or *math* of the Bhárváds at, *id.* 277.

Bahula: fort in Násik district, XVI, 425.

Bahule: village, in Sátára district, temple and fairs at, XIX, 452-53.

Bahuleshvar: village in Khándesh, temple at, XII, 432.

Báhuloda: apparently the modern village of Bholáda, in Gujarát, remission of pilgrim tax at, I, pt. i, 172.

Bahuráh: believed to be the origin of the name Bohora, IX, pt. ii, 24 note 3.

Bahuriband: town in Central Provinces, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 425.

Bahurupi: *see* Bhorpi.

Bahusahaya : *see* Dadda III.
Báhva : tree in Khándesh and Poona districts, XII, 24; XVIII, pt. i, 43.
Baidaru : *see* Berad.
Baidjadak : Arabic for ruby, I, pt. i, 517.
Báil Hongal : an old town, in Belgaum, trade centre, a temple, fair, and inscriptions at, XXI, 514; also I, pt. ii, 555.
Bailur : village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 147; temple and fair at, *id.* 260.
Bailur : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 7.
Baiones : Peram, I, pt. i, 545.
Baira : pirate boats, I, pt. i, 508 note 4, 521.
Bairágis : religious beggars, in Kolába district, XI, 415; in Thána district, XIII, 195; in Násik district, XVI, 73; in Dhárwár and Kolhápur, XXII, 200, XXIV, 115.
Bairámkhán : Bahamani noble, his revolt (1366), XVII, 354.
Báis : widows of Mahádaji Sindia, ill-treated by Shirzi Ráo Ghátge; take refuge in Amrut-ráo's camp and afterwards at Kolhápur; plunder Sindiá's villages; driven with the help of Yashvant Ráo Holkar into Burhánpur and thence to Málwa (1798-1800), I, pt. ii, 607.
Baishi : timber tree on Konkan ghát and at Mahabaleshvar, XXV, 133.
Baisura : Vaishyás, fifth class of Hindu population (912), I, pt. i, 530.
Baithak : sitting room, IX, pt. ii, 92; form of gymnastic exercise, *id.* 172.
Baithan : Paithan in Nizám's territory, capital of Pulumáyi, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 37, 541; I, pt. ii, 143, 538 note 8.
Baitkul : creek near Kárwár, XV, pt. ii, 319; capture of the 'Monsoon' at (1707), *id.* 134 note 3.
Baiza Bái : daughter of Sirji Ráo Ghátke and widow of Daulatráv Sindia of Gwálior, I, pt. i, 437.
Bajaná : state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 373. *See* also IX, pt. ii, 17.
Bajaniás : rope-dancers, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 159; musicians in Gujarát, called *dholis* or drummers, appearance, dress, houses, food, means of livelihood, gangs, IX, pt. i, 503; customs, *id.* 503-504.
Bajarbatta : guard against evil-eye, IX, pt. i, 378, 427 and note 1.
Bájazet II : emperor of Turkey, I, pt. ii, 44.
Bájera : *see* Bájri.
Báji Ghorpade : Bijápur chief of Mudhol, his treachery and arrest of Sháhji, I, pt. ii, 592, sent against Shiváji; surprised and killed by Shiváji at Mudhol (1661), *id.* 593; XIX, 232-33; XVIII, pt. ii, 229. *See* also XXIV, 393-94.
Báji Mohite : manager (1647) of Supa, XVIII, pt. ii, 226.
Baji Prabhu : commandant of Purandhar, killed in its gallant defence (1665), XVIII, pt. ii, 231.
Bajipur : new town of Bassein, I, pt. ii, 99.
Bájiráv I : second Peshwa (1721-40); sets out with an army for Khándesh; his schemes for the conquest of Málwa; Holkar and Sindia officers in his army; his character; his ambitious scheme of conquest; is opposed by the Pratinidhi; his incursions in Málwa; Nizám-ul-Mulk's fears at the spread of the Marátha power; war with Trimbakráv Dábháde in Gujarát; Raghuji Bhonsle; wars in the Konkan; Bájiráv's money difficulties; receives assignment of the revenue of the districts south of the Chambal; defeats the Mughals near Delhi; Nádir Sháh sacks Delhi; Bájiráv receives Khillat from the Delhi emperor; his critical situation; his arrangements with Raghuji Bhonsle; treaty of Mungi-Paithan; his death, XIX, 267-83. *Briefer accounts of*, I, pt. ii, 599-600; XVIII, pt. ii, 243-44; empowers Udaji Powár to collect *chauth* in Gujarát (1724), VII, 167; sends Udaji Powár to Gujarát to drive away Piláji Gáikwár; carries on negotiations with the Gujarát viceroy and promises to exclude Piláji, Kántáji and other freebooters from Gujarát, I, pt. i, 308; his struggle with Pilaji Gáikwár for ascendancy in Gujarát (1729-32), *id.* 171-73; discovers the intrigues of Trimbakráv Dábháde; advances to Baroda and besieges it: raises the siege and on his way to the Dakhan defeats the forces of Trimbakráo and Piláji and kills Trimbakráv (1731), *id.* 393; his negotiations with the Nizám (1731), *id.* 312-13; is appointed governor of Málwa with Anandráv Powár as his deputy (1734), *id.* 382; retakes Ráygad, Tala, and Ghosála; Avchitgad and Birvádi ceded to (1735), I, pt. ii, 83; receives marriage presents from Bombay Government (1740), XXVI, pt. i, 271.
Bájiráv II : ninth Peshwa (1796-1817); is imprisoned by Nána in the fort of Junnar (1794); his condition; Náná's intrigues for preventing his accession to the Peshwaship on the death of Mádhavráv (1774-1795); Bájiráv asks Sindia's help; deserts Sindia in favour of Nána: his brother Chimnáji is raised to the Peshwaship by Sindia's minister; Nána's schemes to restore Bájiráv who is sent to North India by Báloba Tátya, Sindia's minister; Bájiráv is brought back and installed Peshwa; appoints Nána his prime minister; the principles which guide his conduct; is tired of Sindia and Nána; Nána's house is plundered and Nána sent to Ahmadnagar fort; his half-brother Amritráv becomes prime minister; Sindia plunders (1797) Poona; disorders in Poona; Nána is set free and is induced to become Bájiráv's prime minister; Nána's death; Bájiráv gratifies his revenge by throwing into confinement Nána's former supporters; Bájiráv entirely in the hands of Sindia; his cruelties and general discontent; Yashwantráv Holkar's brother Vithoji is dragged to death and his nephew is imprisoned at Asirgad; Yashwantráv marches on Poona and defeats Bájiráv and Sindia; Bájiráv flees to Sinhgad, thence to Ráygad, Suvarndurg, Revdanda and Bassein; enters into the treaty of Bassein; General Wellesley's march to Poona; Bájiráv is restored; condition of the Dakhan (1803-1808); estimate of Bájiráv's character

by Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Valentia, Mr. Elphinstone, and General Wellesley; his disloyalty to the English; raises a brigade of Native Infantry; Bájiráv's adviser, Trimbakji Denglia; strengthens his force; influence of Trimbakji in Bájiráv's Court; is haunted by the ghost of Náráyanráv Peshwa who was murdered by his father; plants several hundred thousand mango trees, apparently to get rid of the ghost; his intrigues against the English; adjustment of his claims on the Gáikwár; Gangádhar Shástri in Poona; murder of Gangádhar Shástri; Mr. Elphinstone demands the surrender of Trimbakji Denglia; Bájiráv's professions of regard to the English; organizes a league against the English; is warned by Mr. Elphinstone who demands the surrender of Trimbakji; treaty of Poona; measures for crushing the Pendháris; Sir John Malcolm meets Bájiráv at Máhuli; Bápu Gokhale, Bájiráv's chief adviser; Bájiráv attempts to murder Mr. Elphinstone; preparations for the rupture; battle of Kirkee (1817); Bájiráv's defeat; Poona surrendered; Bájiráv's flight; is pursued by General Smith; fight at Koregaon; Sátára proclamation; fall of all the Poona forts; battle of Ashta; Bájiráv's flight; surrenders to Sir John Malcolm, XVIII, pt. ii, 270-303; *briefer accounts of*, Konkan, during the reign of, I, pt. ii. 110-119; kept in confinement with his father and brother; on the death of the young Peshwa wins over Báloba Tátia, Sindia's chief adviser; to forestall Báloba, is seated on the throne by Nána Phadnavis; his younger brother put on the throne by Sindia; Sindia declares for him; is reconciled to Nána Phadnavis and is formally installed Peshwa (1796); imprisons Nána Phadnavis in Ahmadnagar and allows Sindia's troops to levy money from the rich inhabitants of Poona (1797); releases Parashrám Bháu and sends him against the Rája of Sátára; war with Kolháp ur (1799-1800), *id.* 606-607; executes Vithoji the brother of Yashwantráo Holkar, and imprisons Mahádev Ráo Ráste (1801); is defeated by Yashwantráo Holkar (1802); flies to Bassein and signs treaty (1802), and returns to Poona escorted by the English (1802-1803), *id.* 110-111, 608, 609; his mismanagement; endeavours to centralise his power and imprisons the Pratinidhi at Mhasvad (1806); his crafty policy, *id.* 609; Mahádeo Ráo Ráste and Appa Desái Nipánikar fail to send their contingents and are deprived of their lands; forms a body of disciplined troops commanded by English officers (1813); raises Trimbakji Denglia and gives his consent to murder Gangádhar Shástri; surrenders Trimbakji to the English (1815); Trimbakji escapes; the inhabitants rise against him; surrenders Trimbakji and signs a new treaty with the English (1817), *id.* 610; war with the Peshwa; battle of Kirkee (1817); battle of Koregaon (1818); his surrender (1819), *id.* 611; circumstances attending his accession; treaty of Bassein; state of the country; orders Bápu Gokhale to chastise Parashurám Shrinivás, the Pratinidhi; his advisers; Trimbakji Denglia's insurrection; Bájiráv's disloyalty; battle of Kirkee; his defeat and pursuit; Sátára surrendered to the British; Mr. Elphinstone's manifesto, XIX, 298-305; appoints his younger brother governor of Gujarát (1796), I, pt. i, 411; state of Thána under (1802), XIII, 512; takes refuge in Suvarndurg (1802), X, 339; builds a palace at Guhágar (1810), *id.* 336; his claims on the Gáikwár (1817), VII, 218-223; appoints Trimbakji Denglia Sar Subha of Ahmadabad (1814), I, pt. ii, 427; visits Pandharpur (1815-1817), *id.* 292-293; his relations with the Gáikwár (1817), VII, 385; his flight (1817-1818), XX, 293-295; XVII, 414-415; his feud with Násik Bráhmans, XVI, 40 note 4.

Bájiráv Ballál: *see* Bájiráv I.

Bájra: *see* Bájri.

Bájri: food plant in several districts, XXV, 185, 208, 276; in Sátára district, XIX, 160.

Bájvá: a village near Baroda, VII, 534.

Bákad: depressed class in Kánara district, XV. pt. i, 360-362.

Bakám: dye-yielding tree in Khándesh, XII, 25, XXV, 243.

Bákar A'li: Pírána saint, his tomb at Pírána worshipped chiefly by Hindus, IX, pt. ii, 76 note 2.

Bákar Fakih: his land reclamation in Bassein, XIII, 282.

Bakarkasáis: Musalmán mutton butchers in Ahmadnagar, Bijápur, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur districts, XVII, 229; XXIII, 297; XVIII, pt. i, 500; XIX, 139-140, XX, 204.

Bakayan: timber tree cultivated in villages, XXV, 41.

Bakkam: *see* Bakám.

Bakkar: place mentioned by Ibni Khurdádbha (A. D. 912), I, pt. i, 520.

Bakkas: contribution levied by the Imám among Khojás, IX, pt. ii, 49.

Bakli: timber tree found in Konkan forests, XXV, 76.

Bakr I'd: *see* Id.

Bakshi: military paymaster under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 214.

Bakshindabaksh: name given to Sinhgad by Aurangzeb, XVIII, pt. ii, 240.

Baksi: variety of wheat, XXV, 189.

Baktria: Balkh, IX, pt. i, 455; country of Zoroaster, *id.* pt. ii, 211; independence of, I, pt. i, 543.

Baktrian Greeks: called Yakshas, I, pt. i, 456 note 1; their connection with India, *id.* 535; known as Baktrianoi, a warlike race, *id.* 545; pictures of, in the Ajantá caves, XII, 494 and note 1, 517.

Bakul: timber tree common in the presidency, XXV, 91; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 44.

Bakuládevi: queen of Chálukya king Bhim I, (1169), I, pt. i, 169, 181.

Bákurhole: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6.

Bála: oldest name of the Ghelots or Sisodiás, IX, pt. i, 495.

Bála: sacred plant, XXV, 289.
Bála Behlím Patti: *see* Behlím.
Balabha: Valabhi, modern Porbandar, in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 524, 525.
Balabhadra: elder brother of Krishna, I, pt. ii, 142.
Balabhi: Valabhi, modern Porbandar, in Káthiáwár, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4.
Bálachandra: author of *Prábhritsára*, I, pt. ii, 288.
Bálachari: port in Káthiáwár, VIII, 34, 375.
Báládev: object of worship among Bharváds, name suggests the Bharvád connection with Bálas or Válás, IX, pt. i, 268.
Báládeva: uncle of Basava and prime minister of Bijjala the Káláchuri king, I, pt. ii, 478; marries his daughter to Basáva, *id.* 225, 226.
Báladevas: Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.
Baladevayya: officer of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 443.
Baláditya: of Magadha, I, pt. i, 75 notes 2 and 5.
Balá-en-lena: taking off of sorrow, a ceremony, IX, pt. ii, 160 note 1.
Bálágam: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 376.
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Bálághát: upland, a natural division of Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 2.
Bálághát: flat elevated country in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 5.
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Balagnur: village in Dhárwár district, inscription at, XXII, 652.
Balah: Alberuni's era of, I, pt. i, 78 note 1; starting of era, *id.* 81.
Balai: Ptolemy's name of Gopnáth in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 78 note 1.
Báláji: Násik temple, XVI, 507-509.
Báláji: temple of, at Tirupati, IX, pt. i, 549.
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Báláji Auji: Parbhu, chitnis of Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 594; XIX, 249.
Báláji Bájiráv: third Peshwa (1740-1761); office contested by Bápuji Náik Bárámatikar; success of Báláji; his money difficulties; his plans for the government of Málwa; receives a grant by which the territory conquered from the Portuguese is conferred on him; Báláji in North India and Málwa; his rivalry with Raghuji Bhonsle; expedition into the Karnátak; his intrigues about Sháhu's succession; his conduct towards Sakvarbái, Sháhu's widow; his usurpation of authority; removes the capital to Poona; Rám Rája is confined in Sátára; Tárábái's attempts to divert the power from the Konkani Bráhmans; Dámáji Gáikwár is defeated by Báláji; Báláji effects a settlement with Tárábái; management of the country; battle of Pánipat; Báláji's death, XIX, 283-295; *briefer accounts of*, succeeds his father; improves the civil administration; death of Sháhu; usurps the sole authority; is opposed by Tárábái; makes Poona the capital of the Marátha empire; quarrels with his cousin Sadáshivráv; their reconciliation; imprisons the Gáikwár and Dábháde families in Lohogad; his wars with the Mughals supported by the French; the Mughals attack the Marátha camp at Rájápur, plunder Ránjangaon and destroy Talegaon Dábháde; Báláji leads an army into Karnátak; Dámáji is released on condition of paying a tribute to the Peshwa; expeditions in Gujarát; comes in contact with the English; enters into a treaty with the English; sends an army to Hindustán which breaks the power of Ahmad Abdálli; leads again an army into the Karnátak; attitude towards the English; his intrigues at the Háidarábád Court; family feuds; war with the Nizám; battle of Udgir; battle of Pánipat, death; character, XVIII, pt. ii, 244-250; *another account*: overcomes opposition and assumes the management of the Marátha empire (1749); confirms Rághuji Bhonsle in Berár, Yeshvantráo Dábháde in Gujarát, Fatehsing Bhonsle in Akalkot, and divides Málwa among Holkar, Sindia and Pavár; Yamáji Sivdeo's insurrection quelled; takes Dámáji Gáikwár prisoner to Poona (1751), I, pt. ii, 600-601; war with the Nizám (1751), *id.* 601; greater part of Khándesh and the Gangthari ceded by the Nizám, *id.* 601-602; Ráni Tárábái rebels and is besieged in the fort of Sátára; Dámáji Gáikwár released and Marátha supremacy established in Gujarát (1754); Marátha defeat at Panipat and his death (1761), *id.* 602; *another account*: Dr. Trotter sent to treat with (1745), XXVI, pt. iii, 551; sends an army into Gujarát and frees Rangoji (1748), I, pt. i, 333; confirms Fatehsing at Akalkot, negotiations with Jawán Mard Khán (1750), XX, 290, I, pt. i, 334; his victory over the Gáikwar, imprisons Dámáji and compels him to surrender half his rights and conquests (1751), VII, 178, I, pt. i, 334; quells the rising at Sángola (1752), XX, 290-291; his intrigue against Bussy (1756), *id.* 291; Ahmadnagar and Násik ceded to (1759-60); death of (1761), VII, 185; gives Ajra to Ichalkaranji chief, XXIV, 290.
Báláji Janárdan: *see* Náná Fadnavis.
Báláji Kunjar: Peshwa's commander, defeated at Gárdhond (1801), I, pt. ii, 608.
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Bhils in Ahmadnagar and Khándesh, I, pt. ii, 629.
Bálájipant Nátu: Mr. Elphistone's friend, XVIII, pt. ii, 209.
Báláji Vishvanáth: first Peshwa (1714-1720); accountant of Shrivardhan in Jánjira; writer under Dhanáji; is viewed with jealousy by Dhanáji's son Chandrasen; his flight; his concealment in Pándugad; is released; is again imprisoned by Dámáji Thorát; is released by Sháhu; leads an army against Kánhoji Angria; settlement with Angria; is appointed Peshwa (1714); releases the Pant Sachiv, then Thorát's prisoner; receives lands in Poona; his scheme of usurpation; assists the Syed brothers in their scheme of deposing the emperor Feroksher; visits Delhi; receives three imperial grants for Sháhu; settlement of the country; his death, XIX, 254-266; *another account:* kárkún to Dhanáji Jádhav and afterwards the founder of the Peshwa dynasty, negotiates on behalf of Sháhu with Kánhoji Angria (1713) and invades the Sidi territory, I, pt. ii, 598; besieged by Chandrasen Jádhav in Pándugad, *id.* 598; subdues Krishnáráo Khatáokar and becomes Peshwa (1714); defeats Dámáji Thorát and takes him prisoner; induces Mughal officers to make Poona over to him (1715); takes part in the quarrels at Delhi as an ally of the Sayad ministers (1718); obtains the grant of *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* of the Dakhan and the sovereignty of the districts south of the Bhimá and north of the Vardha and Tungábhadrá from Poona to Kolhápur, a part of the Karnátak and the Konkan (1720), *id.* 598-599; his death (1721), *id.* 599; *another account:* first Peshwa (1714-1720); early life; his rise; rivalry with Chandrasen, Sháhu's Commander-in-Chief; flees to Sásvad; his perilous condition; is dignified by Sháhu with the title of Sena-kurt or army-agent; is imprisoned by Dámáji Thorát; his release; success against Angria; is appointed Peshwa; is presented the fort of Purandhar by the Pant Sachiv; goes to Delhi to assist the Sayads; obtains for Sháhu three imperial grants, *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and svaráj; receives several districts near Poona in personal jágir; death, XVIII, pt. ii, 241-243; *another account:* advances to Ahmadábád and levies tribute (1707), I, pt. i, 295; conciliates Angria and gives Shrivardhan to him, I, pt. ii, 82; XI, 146, 467; his accession to power (1713), XIII, 489; his negotiations at Delhi respecting Gujarát tribute (1717), I, pt. i, 389; obtains *svarája* from the Emperor (1720), I, pt. ii, 626.
Balái Devi: goddess, originally a Chárán woman, becomes a devi by self-sacrifice, is worshipped at Bákalkna, IX, pt. i, 216 note 1.
Balambla: town, VIII, 376.
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Bála Muhammad Sháh: Pirána saint, IX, pt. ii, 69; his tomb at Pirána near Ahmadábád, worshipped by the Shaikhs, *id.* 76 note 2.
Bálánadi: river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
Balance Sheet: all district volumes, *see* under District name.
Balanites: *Egyptiaca*, *Roxburghii*, timber trees found in several districts, XXV, 37.
Bálánivav: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 377.
Balantyne: British agent at Baroda (1812), VII, 217; makes engagements with Káthiáwár chiefs, *id.* 328; his settlement with Rewa Kántha chiefs, *id.* 331.
Bálapatna: port on the Konkan coast mentioned by Ptolemy and in the Periplus, I, pt. ii, 1.
Bálápir: ruined mosque near Dábhol in Ratnágiri district, X, 320.
Bálápur: town in Berár, the battle of, in 1720; defeat of the imperial army by Nizámul-Mulk, I, pt. ii, 627; I, pt. i, 301, 389; VII, 168.
Bálárám: river in Pálanpur state, V, 283.
Bálás: or Válás, that is, Valabhis, *see* Válás.
Bálásinor: a Rewa Kántha state, VI, 1, 2; area, boundaries, population, sub-divisions history, family tree, *id.* 137-140; town, *id.* 157; residence of the Bábi family, I, pt. i, 314; captured by Bhagvantráv from Sardár Muhammad Khán Bábi (1760), *id.* 344; VII, 174; recaptured by Sardár Muhammad Khán (1761), I, pt. i, 345, VII, 335.
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Balavarman: Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 211, 380, 399.
Bálavúr: modern Bálúr village in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 377-378.
Baldæus: Dutch traveller, his description of Bijápur and Kánara and its ports (1660), XIII, 430; XV, pt. ii, 52, 125, 255, 274, 311, 332; his mention of Rájápur in Konkan, I, pt. ii, 72.
Báldev: Basav's (1100-1168) father-in-law, XXIV, 119.
Baldhoi: táluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 374.
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Bále: stream, in Kolába District, XI, 9.
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Balesar: village granted by Ráshtrakúta king Dhruv II, I, pt. i, 127. *See* Baleshvar.
Báleshvar: a small town in Baroda, VII, 571.
Báleshvar: range in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 4-5.
Balev: Cocoanut day, leading Hindu holiday, the sea worshipped on, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; *id.* 170, 173, 336
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Bálinge: village in Kolhápur state, temple of Káttyáyani at, XXIV, 293.
Baliospermum: *montanum* and *polyandrum*, medicinal and poisonous plants, XXV, 255, 269.
Balipátna: town near Chaul, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. ii, 2.
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Balisa: village, identified with Wanesa in Baroda territory, gift of, I, pt. i, 111; I, pt. ii, 360.
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Balla: Cutch chief, helps Bhimdev II (1180), V, 132.
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Ballál: Kolhápur Siláhára king, inscription of, XXIV, 221; I, pt. ii, 254, 545, 547.
Ballála: king of Málwa, defeated by Kumárapála Cháluky a (1143-71), I, pt. i, 185.
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Ballála III, Vira-Ballála III: Hoysála king (1310), I, pt. II, 493; succeeds his father Vira Narasimha III, records of his reign, his titles, is defeated by Malik Káfur and Khwája Háji, *id.* 509, 533; XV, pt. ii, 93; retires to Tonnur after the demolition of Dorasamudra (1327), is liberated and reigns at Behir, I, pt. ii, 510.
Ballálade va: Singhana's (Devgiri Yádav) feudatory I, pt. ii, 523.
Ballálgad: fort in Thána, XIV, 14.
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Ballávalli: modern Walláwal in the Sávantvádi state, I, pt. ii, 372.
Ballayya: officer of Vira-Ballála II, in charge of Annigere (1208) in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 506.
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Bálmer: in Rájputána, I, pt. i, 188, 196, 466.
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Báloba Tátya: intrigues to put Chimnáji on the throne; is arrested by Sindia (1796), I, pt. ii, 606; released by Sindia (1798), *id.* 607. *See* also XVIII, pt. ii, 271-73.
Bálod-Mers: highest division of Mers, apparently the same as the Bala's or rulers of Valabhi. IX, pt. i, 494 and note 2.
Balra: timber tree, common in the plains in India, XXV, 73.
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Barmarasa: Banavási chief, founder of a state with Annigeri as its capital (1182), XV, pt. ii, 90.
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Bassein Road: railway station, inscribed stones at, XIV, 387.

Bassia: *latifolia*, *longifolia*, timber, food, famine and oil-yielding plants, found in several districts. XXV, 90, 164, 201, 211, 213, 219; *wightiana*, timber tree found in several districts, *id.* 91.

Bassia elliptica: timber tree common on the *ghats*, XXV, 90.

Basudeo: god Krishna, his residence at Veraval (Barwi) in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 521.

Batan: title, said to be the origin of the name Pathan, IX, pt. ii, 10 note 4.

Batchru: tribe of Bráhmans in Kangra, Panjáb, IX, pt. i, 4 note 2.

Batela: sailing vessel in Thána; its description, cost, XIII, 346-47.

Batér: bird kept by Gujarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 98.

Bathing: days sacred for, in rivers, IX, pt. i, 29, 349; in sea, *id.* 349.

Bauia: Bet, island on the coast of Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 506 and note 1.

Batpúra: *see* Bappura.

Batrási: mountain peak in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 5.

Bats: at Mátheran, XIV, 258.

Batteyur: village in Madras presidency, I, pt. ii, 369.

Batty: outturn of in Bombay island (1780), XXVI, pt. iii, 452.

Batwa: village in Ahmadábád district, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 1.

Báu: a stone worshipped by Patane Prabhus, XIII, 105 note 1.

Bauchi: food-plant found in Konkan, XXV, 146.

Bauhatti: trading village in Kolhápur state, markets at, XXIV, 388.

Bauhinia: *malabarica*, *purpurea*, *variegata*, *vahlii*, food-plants, XXV, 154; *racemosa*, timber and fibrous plant found in several districts, *id.* 65, 232; a sacred plant, *id.* 279, 280.

Bául: or *khári* rice soil in Ratnágiri district, X, 144.

Baunra: timber tree found in Southern Konkan, XXV, 13.

Báva Ghor: *see* Báwá Ghor.

Baváji: hill in Madras presidency, I, pt. ii, 421.

Bavaladevi: queen of Sovideva, the Kalachuri king; pleases the king with a song and obtains his permission to make a grant of land, I, pt. ii, 227, 471, 484.

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Bávda: hill fort in Kolhápur, XXIV, 4, 5; history, *id.* 293; hill pass between Ratnágiri district and Kolhápur state, *id.* 5; village, British Resident's office, Native Infantry camp, schools, markets, fairs, *id.* 294.

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Bávi: village in Sholápur district, temples at XX, 410.

Bávisi: a sub-division of Mahi Kántha, V, 355.

Bávkule Váni: a caste of traders in Kánara district, XV, pt. i. 174.

Bávliári: creek in Ahmadábád district, IV, 15; port, *id.* 333.

Bawa: timber tree found in Konkan; a sacred plant, XXV, 63, 289.

Báwá Ghor: Cornelian merchant, his tomb near Ratanpur, VI, 168; a famous Abyssinian merchant, *id.* 206 and note 3; beliefs about Ráyan tree close to, IX, pt. i, 361.

Báwa Hom: Musalmán saint, his tomb near Kalyán, XIV, 397-98 and note.

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Bawárij: Abu Rihan's name for the people of Cutch and Somnáth, I, pt. i, 508; for Medh pirates (1030), *id.* 517, 521; *see* also V, 96, 131; VI, 188.

Bayalunád: conquered by Vishnuvardhána, I, pt. ii, 497.

Bayi: timber tree found in Sind, XXV, 40.

Báyin: third form of divorce among Gujarát Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 168.

Bazána: Bánia or Náráyan, old town in Sind, I, pt. i, 511 note 12, 520.

Bazár Gate: in Bombay city; clearance made outside of (1758-59), XXVI, pt. ii, 459-62.

Báz Bahádur: the last of the independent chiefs of Mándu, I, pt. i, 355; Malik Báyázid kills his brother Daulatkhán; the defeat of, by the Gonds; his poetic love for Rupmati or Rupmani; expulsion of, by Pir Muhammad, Akbar's general (1560); his restoration and the death of Pir Muhammad (1561); recapture of Mándu by the Mughals under Abdullah (1562); the retirement of, to Gondwan (1562); accepts service under the Mughals (1570), *id.* 369-71.

Bázigar: *see* Madári.

Bdellium: gum exported from Ophir (B. C. 1100-850), XIII, 404 note 3; to Egypt (A. D. 150), *id.* 416; to Arabia and China (810-1260), *id.* 430.

Bead Necklace: ceremony of fastening on *tulsi* among Agarváls, XVIII, pt. i, 263.

Beal: author of "*Buddhist Records*" IX, pt. i, 434 notes 3, 4, 5, 6, 437 notes 4, 5.

Beam-harrow: field tool, XVIII, pt. ii, 9.

Bear: found in Khándesh, Belgaum and Rátnagiri districts, XII, 31, XXI, 69, X, 44; superstition about, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 378.
Becare: ancient port on the Malabár Coast mentioned by Pliny (A. D. 23-79) and in Periplus (A. D. 150), I, pt. i, 537, 546.
Becharáji, Becharáji: *see* Bahucharáji.
Bechraji: a large temple of, in Baroda territory, VII, 609-614; a dispensary, *id.* 508.
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Bed: a depressed class in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 362-63.
Bedani: (1504) his reference to Pársis at Kábul, IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.
Bedar (Berad): wandering tribe in Dhárwar district, Musalmán converts, XXII, 184-85, 233; in Belgaum district, XXI, 163-65, 208-09; in Bijápur district, XIII, 91-97, 292; in Ratnágiri, X, 416; in Násik, XVI, 67; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 406; in Sholápur, XX, 163-65; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 104; in Mysore, XV, pt. i, 362 note 1.
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Begam: title among Sayad women, IX, pt. ii, 7.
Begam: lake and tomb in Bijápur city, XXIII, 581, 615.
Begampur: village in Sholápur district, Aurangzeb's daughter's tomb at, XX, 411.
Beggars: all district volumes. *See* Population under district name.
Begúr: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 304, 379 note 2.
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Behman Kekobád Sanjáña: of Navsári, author of the Kissah-i-Sanjan, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 2.
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Beldár or Od: a caste of stone-cutters and quarrymen in Ratnágiri district, X, 129; in Kolába district, XI, 63-64; in Janjira, *id.*

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Beldárvádi: village in Ratnágiri district, X, 346 and note 2.

Belehalli: in the Hángal táluka, Dhárwár district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 561 note 6, 562 note 7.

Belgal: village in Dhárwár district, inscriptions at, XXII, 657.

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Biláspur: district in Central Provinces, I, pt. ii, 384.

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Bilimb: food plant, XXV, 148.

Bilimbi: timber tree, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 30.

Bilimora: town in Baroda, its exports, VII, 571.

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Billu: timber tree found in several districts, XXV, 46.

Bilsad: Gupta inscription at, I, pt. i, 67.

Bimb or Bhim: traditional chief of Thána: apparently two Bhims, one a Solanki or Gujarát Bhim (A. D. 1022-1072), the other a Devgiri Yádav or Dakhan Bhim (A. D. 1286-1292), XIII, 62, 90, 437 note 2.

Bimbastán: probably Bhiwndi, mention of, in a stone inscription at Koprád, XIV, 210.

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Dádu: Pir, of Sindh Khojáh family; invested with mantle of *pir* or saint by the Khojáh Imám; conversions by, at Jámnagar (1549), at Bhúj (1585-1594), IX, pt. ii, 41, 48.
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Dádupanthis: religious sect in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, XXXVI, 548; *see* Religious Sects.
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Dalba Bhandári: tried for treason in Bombay island and fined heavily (1720), XXVI, pt. i, 148-149.

Dalbergia: *latifolia*, fodder plant, XXV, 278; *oogeinensis*, used to poison fish, *id.* 272; *sisso*, oil-yielding plant, *id.* 217.

Dálbhát: dish, public dinners, called after; cost of, IX, pt. ii, 113, 114 and note 1.

D'Alboquerqe: Portuguese viceroy (1508-1512), established in Goa (1512), XV, pt. ii, 51; his tenure of office, *id.* 107-112; anchored at Anjidiv (1510), *id.* 255; permitted to fortify Bhatkal (1510), *id.* 272; takes Chitákul, *id.* 279; sails to Honávar, *id.* 309; visits Mirjan, *id.* 332.

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Dalmaj: town in Gujarát, perhaps Kamlej, I, pt. i, 109.

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Dámájadasri: twelfth Kshatrapa (236), coins of, I, pt. i, 45; sixteenth Kshatrapa (250-253), coins of, 47.
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Damáji Thorát: Kolhápur partisan, imprisons Báláji Vishvanáth (1414), XIX, 257-258; XVIII, pt. ii, 242; I, pt. ii, 599.
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Damanganga: river in Surat district, II, 28; I, pt. ii, 295, 310.
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Damari: mother of Virasena Abhira, I, pt. ii, 177.
Damaruka: double drum, I, pt. ii, 469.
Dámasena: eleventh Kshatrapa (A. D. 226-236); coins of, I, pt. i, 45.
Damasiri: twenty-third Kshatrapa (A. D. 320); coins of, I, pt. i, 50.
Damayanti: queen-consort of Nalrája, IX, pt. i, 8 note 1.
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Dámnagar: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 408; under the Gáikwár, hospital at, VII, 510.
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Dandaguda: city on the Coromondal Coast mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
Dandáhi: village anecdote of its cultivators, I, pt. i, 169.
Dandái: local name of Kadi district, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
Dandaka: Mularája's uncle, I, pt. i, 156, 160.
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Dhumkhál: a village in Rewa Kántha, remains of a temple at, VI, 161.

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Dhundia Vágh: Mahrátta free-booter, his rise; plunders Dhárwár, but is driven back (1794); in prison till 1799; released and driven to Dhárwár by Colonel Stevenson; defeated by Dhondu Pant Gokhale; enters Kolhápur service; again master of Dhárwár; his success; defeats and kills Gokhale (1800); pursued by Colonel Wellesley; driven out of Dhárwár; surprised and killed (1800), XXII, 419-425; *another account of*, (1790-1800) leader in Tipu's army; takes service under Kolhápur; leads plundering incursions into the territories of the English and the Peshwa; kills Dhondo Pant Ghokhale, is pursued, and killed by General Wellesley (1800, at Kongal I, pt. ii, 662-663; *another account*, a Mahrátta free booter (1799-1800); his success, driven from Dhárwár by Colonel Wellesley, and attacked on the banks of the Malprabha, opposite Manoli, pursued by Colonel Stevenson, driven out of Belgaum, his capture and death, XXI, 391-394; *see* also XXIII, 446-447; XV, pt. ii, 145, 146 note 1; XXIV, 356, 711.

Dhundiráj Tátya Sáheb: chief of Sángli, XXIV, 352.

Dhundiya Vágh: *see* Dhundia Vágh.

Dhundshi: town in Dhárwár, centre of trade, XXII, 356, 711.

Dhup: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 250.

Dhyán Mudra: thinking position, Buddha's image in, at Sopára, XIV, 331, 412, 413.

Dia Bahádur: governor of Mándu; defeated and slain by Malhárráv Holkar (1732), I, pt. i, 382.

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Didgur: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 712.

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Digambara: Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 191, 197, 200, 201, 208, 406; means air-clad. also called Ummad, religious sect among Shrávaks, IX, pt. i, 105.

Diggávi, village in the Nizám's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 434 note 3, 439 note 2.

Diggi: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 281.

Dighóshi: village in Thána district; basalt dyke at, XIV, 56.

Dighi: village in Khándesh district, XII, 447.

Digraj: village in Kolhápur, temples, mosque, XXIV, 359.

Digvijaya: triumphal progress, I, pt. ii, 455.

Dihor: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 433.

Dikamali karunga: gum-yielding plant, XXV, 251.

Dikes: basalt in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 11-12.

Diksál: village in Poona district, with railway station, XVIII, pt. iii, 129.

Diksha: ceremony among the Lingáyats, XXIV, 129.

Dikshits: the, of Shendurni, I, pt. ii, 633.

Diláwar Khán: Bijápur general, banishes the Abyssinians and becomes regent of Ibráhim Adil Sháh II (1583-1591); makes martial alliances with Ahmadnagar and Golkonda; goes over to Burhán Nizám Sháh (1591) and induces him to attack Bijápur; falls into the hands of Ibráhim Adil Sháh and is blinded and kept in confinement for life in the fort of Sátára (1592), I, pt. ii, 647-648; *see* also XVII, 379; XIX, 229. XX, 285; at Ahmadnagar, imprisoned in Sátára, 379; Mughal general, lays siege to Bijápur (1677), raises it (1679), XXIII, 432-433; sent against Shiváji (1665), his unsuccessful siege of Purandhar, Shiváji's surrender to, XVIII, pt. ii, 231-234; compelled by Shiváji to raise the siege of Bijápur, I, pt. ii. 654.

Diláwar Khán Ghori: founds an independent kingdom in Málwa, adorns the hills with buildings and strengthens the defences (1387-1405), I, pt. i, 352, 357; entertains Muhammad Tughlak (1398), *id.* 358.

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Dinda: sacred plant, XXV, 291.

Dindori: sub-division of Násik district; survey (1842-43), XVI, 220-222; revision survey (1874), *id.* 260-264 (1885), *id.* 281-284, (1880), *id.* 289-291; sub-divisional details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 388, 394; town, *id.* 436.

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Diniká: mother of Ushavadáta, I, pt. ii, 148.

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Disease: two forms of—endemic and epidemic, is believed to be due to spirit influence, to unfriendly influence of some planet, to anger of some god or goddess; is believed to be cured by religious rites; endemic, special treatment adopted in, causes and cures of, consumption or *kshaya*; dysentery and diarrhœa or *samgraham*; eye-diseases, fever or *táv*; guineaworm or *válo*; hydrocele or *antargal*; jaundice or *kamlo*; kidney diseases or *ambhoi*; leprosy; paralysis or *pakshaghát*; piles or *haras*; rheumatism; scrofula or *kanthmál*; syphilitic eruptions or *visphotak*; tumour and baldness; warts or *varsolis*; enlargement of spleen or *bárol*; IX, pt. i, 365; barrenness in woman, its cause and cure, *id.* 366-368; small-pox, different names of, *sitala*, epidimic form of, its god, worship of, offerings made to, *id.* 368; *saiad*, endemic form of, its god, the specific treatment of person attacked with, *id.* 368, 369, 370; offerings made to the god of, IX, pt. i, 371-372; cattle-pox, quieting ceremony of, *id.* 372; shrines, healing, of goddess Bahucharáji, of goddess Revali, of Dátár Pir, *id.* 366. *See* All District Volumes under Diseases.
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Durgarája: Ráshtrakúta king, pt. ii, 386.
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Durgava: village goddess in Dhárwár, her account, worship and fairs, XXVI, 807.
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Kailása : mountain abode of god Síva, I, pt. ii, 196.
Kailásá : river west of Kalyán, I, pt. ii, 353 note 2.
Kailásanátha : temple of, at Conjeeveram, I, pt. ii, 319 note 3, 327 note 8 ; inscription in the temple of, *id.* 330.
Kaineitai : Island of St. George, near Goa, I, pt. i, 546 ; Hog Island and perhaps Netráni in Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3, 78, 336 and note 6.
Kaioji : son of Mirzan Khosru Beg, watch-repairer to Bájiráv Peshwa ; goes to Bhávnagar, makes a clock for the chief, his descendants enjoy high reputation in Káthiáwár, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
Kaira : plant, its twigs used as tooth brushes by Hindus, XXV, 291.
Kaira district : III, 1-180 ; description, 1 ; rivers, 2-5 ; drainage, 5-10 ; floods, 11, 12 ; geology, 13 ; climate, 14 ; minerals and trees, 15 ; animals, 16-24 ; census details, 25-28 ; Hindu castes, 29-35 ; Musalmáns, Pársis and Christians, 36-38 ; dwellings and communities, 39 ; migrations, 40, 41 ; soil, 42 ; irrigation, holdings and stock, 43-44 ; crops, 45 ; details of cultivation, 46-55 ; peasants, bad seasons, 56 ; capitalists, forms of investment, 57 ; moneylenders, 58, 59 ; borrowers, 60 ; rates of interest, grain advances and currency, 61 ; bankruptcy, mortgages and wages, 62 ; prices, 63, 64 ; weights and measures, 65-67 ; roads, 68 ; rest-houses, ferries and bridges, 69 ; post and telegraph figures, 70 ; land trade, 71 ; railway traffic, 72-74 ; manufactures, 75, 76 ; history, 77 ; acquisition, administrative changes and revenue staff, 78, 79 ; land management in 1803 ; Maliks, alienated lands, Government lands, village organization, 80-91 ; land management (1803-1830), 92-101 ; condition of the district (1825-1830), 102-104 ; land system in 1854, 105-107 ; survey of the district (1863-1867), 108-112 ; seasons, 113-114 ; development of the district, 115 ; civil and criminal justice, 116-119 ; police and crime, 120-124 ; revenue and finance, 125-129 ; local funds and municipalities, 130-131 ; schools, libraries, newspapers, 132-139 ; diseases, hospitals, dispensaries, vaccination, births and deaths, 140-142 ; sub-divisional accounts, 143-165 ; places of interest, 166-180 ; mention of, I, pt. ii, 413, 456 note 1.
Kaira Town : III, 168 ; Ráshtrakúta town, I pt. ii, 383 ; copper-plate and charters found at, *id.* 313 note 5 ; grants of Vijáyarája and Vijayavarman, *id.* 359, 360 note 3, 365 note 3 ; grant of, I, pt. ii, 110, 467, 518 and note 3 ; battle near (1802), VII, 192 ; cession of, to the British (1803), *id.* 207.
Kairana : Portuguese sub-division in Thána district, XIII, 456.
Kaitabha : demon destroyed by god Janárdana, I, pt. ii, 507.
Kaitabhesvara : temple of, at Anawatti, record at, I, pt. ii, 516 note 5.
Kaithal : modern representative of *Yajur Veda*, I, pt. i, 534.
Káitu : eleventh-day funeral ceremony, IX, pt. i, 10.
Kaiyo : name of Bhil race, IX, pt. i, 294.
Kajar Singh : leader of the Bhils in the Sátpuda hills in Khándesh (1857), I, pt. ii, 632 ; XII, 262, 310.
Káji Alá-ud-din : builder of the Nágothna bridge, I, pt. ii, 42.
Kaji Ibrahim : chief judge of the Moors (1694) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 7.
Kajirda : hill pass between Ratnágiri district and Kolhápur state, X, 166, 178 ; XXIV, 5.
Kájli-trij : or Jav-kajli, barley-grain holiday, IX, pt. i, 66.
Kájra : poisonous plant, found in Konkan, XXV, 267.
Káju ; oil, liquor and gum yielding plant found in Konkan, XXV, 210, 216, 250 ; *see* also 38, 39 ; XVIII, pt. i, 47.
Kajubái : goddess, worshipped by Khándesh Bráhmans, XII, 51, 53.

Kajur : food plant indigenous to Arabia, XXV, 181.
Kajuri : food, famine and liquor-yielding plant found in several districts, XXV, 181, 206-212.
Káka : Kakupur, town near Bithur in Northern India, I, pt. i, 64 note 3.
Káka : or devotee, officiators of Matia Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 168.
Kákábalia : or Káko Balio, small-pox god, IX, i, 292, 363.
Kákadi : *see* Kákdi.
Kákadkhila : sub-division, in Rewa Kántha, VI, 117.
Kákáji : Raghunáth Mahipatrávr, a Baroda courtier, cousin of Ravji Appaji, VII, 202, 212, 215.
Kákáji : outlaw, plunders villages and burns the Catholic Church of Remedi (1690), I, pt. ii, 80.
Kakamari : intoxicating and poisonous plant, XXV, 210, 264 ; used to poison fish, *id.* 272.
Kákápuris : sons of slaves, said to have come from Márwár, merged into the Bohora community, IX, pt. ii, 62.
Kákar : ruined town in Pálanpur, temple at, V, 342.
Kákar : a caste of Musalmán messengers, in Belgaum district, XXI, 211 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 238-239 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 294.
Kákara : village, perhaps Kákrej, I, pt. i, 152.
Kákateya, Kákatiya, Kakatya : dynasty of Tailangana, I, pt. ii, 222, 239, 522 ; records and legend, *id.* 340 notes 2 and 4 ; prince, Prola, *id.* 462 and note 2 ; chiefs (1070-1320) of Varangal in Nizam's dominions, XV, pt. ii, 89 note 3.
Kakdi : sacred plant, XXV, 279 ; worshipped by women, its fruit used in snake-worship, *id.* 285 ; *see* also IX, pt i, 384.
Kakhandki : village in Bijápur district, grave of Mahipati and fair at, XXIII, 657.
Kakka I : founder of the first Gujarát Ráshtrakúta kingdom, I, pt. i, 467 ; king of Malkhed (705) patronises the old Vedic religion, I, pt. ii, 194, 388.
Kakka II : Ráshtrakúta king of Malkhed (972), Khotika's successor, I, pt. ii, 207 ; his Karda grant, *id.* 208, 387 ; his *birudas*, epithets, titles, and wars with the Gurjaras, Cholas, Hunas, and Páudyas, *id.* 423, 425 note 2 ; is overthrown by the Western Chálukya Taila II (973-974), *id.* 208, 306, 307, 385, 424, 426 ; overthrown by Aparájita Siláhára, *id.* 430 ; his grants, I, pt. i, 122.
Kakka III, Kakkala : Ráshtrakúta king of Málkhed, I, pt. i, 120.
Kakkala : I, pt. ii, 18, 207, 211, 256, 423, 542 note 4. *See* Karka II, also Kakka II, Kakka III, I, pt. i, 120.
Kakkalla : overthrown by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 525 and note 3. *See* Kakkula.
Kakkara : I, pt. ii, 423 ; (972), *see* Kakka II of Malkhed Ráshtrakúta.
Kakkarája I : prince of the first Gujarát Ráshtrakúta family, I, pt. ii, 392. *See* Kakka I.
Kakkarája II : last king of the first Gujarát Ráshtrakúta branch (757), I, pt. ii, 382, 389 ; his grant, *id.* 359, 757 ; possibly Ráhappa whom Krishna I defeated, *id.* 392 ; his descendants rebel and are defeated, *id.* 408 and note 4, 409.
Kakkula : monarch, deprived of his sovereignty by Singhana, I, pt. ii, 239 ; identified with Kakkala, *id.* 240.
Kákrez : name of a sub-division near Rádhanpur, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
Kakri : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 218.
Kakun : food plant cultivated in hilly parts, XXV, 184.
Kakur : village in Dhárwár district, inscription at, XXII, 763.
Kákustha, Kákusthavarman : Kádamba king, I, pt. ii, 285, 286 ; his grant, *id.* 287 and note 6, 291 and notes 1 and 2.
Kál : stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6.
Kala : king of, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495.
Kálá : festival at Pandharpur, XX, 466.
Kalabhai Sorabji : son-in-law of Nek sat Khán visits Delhi, receives in grant an estate in Rander, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.
Kalabhra, Kalabhras : nation or people in Southern India, allies of Badámi Chalukyas, I, pt. ii, 189 ; overthrown by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 362 ; defeated by Vinayáditya, *id.* 368 ; reduced by Vikramáditya II, *id.* 190, 375.
Kala buch-nag : poisonous plant, XXV, 270.
Kála Chabutra : platform at Junnar built (1657) over the heads of Koli rebels, XVIII, pt. ii, 228.
Kálachchuris : Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293.
Kalachuri era : I, pt. ii, 364 ; foundation of, *id.* 294 ; same as the Chedi era, *id.* 293, 295, 310, 313, 314 note 1, 360, 374 ; used in Western Chálukya grants from Láta, *id.* 295, 311 ; *see* also I, pt. i, 57. *See* Haihaya Kalatsuri, Traikuta, Chedi and Traikutaka.
Kalachuris, Kálachuris, Kalachuryas : of Chedi, vanquished by Mangalisa (597-608), I, pt. ii, 181, 293 and note 1, 347 and note 1 ; conquered by Govinda III, *id.* 396 ; protected by Krishna III, *id.* 420 ; claim to be descendants of Sahasrarjuna and are possibly referred to as Arjunáyanas, *id.* 293 ; Pandit Bhagvánlal's theory about them and their era, *id.* 294-295 ; their princesses marry Western and Eastern Chalukya and Ráshtrakúta princes, *id.* 296, 374, 380, 410, 414, 418, 427 ; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 89 and note 4 ; their rule in the valley of the Narbada (500-600), I, pt. i, 114.
Of Kalyáni, I, pt. ii, 225-228, 468-469 ; their original seat, *id.* 225 ; a later offshoot of the Kalachuris of Chedi, *id.* 225, 296 ; founder of the branch, *id.* 225 ; their lineage, *id.* 468-469 ; analogy between the names Chalukya and Chálukya, Kadamba and Kádamba, and Kalachuri and Kalachurya, *id.* 469-470 ; their genealogical list, *id.* 471 ; their crest

and banner, *id.* 299 note 4, 469; their musical instrument, *id.* 469; Western Chálukya feudatories, *id.* 296, 456, 458, 460, 462, 470; usurp the sovereignty (1162), *id.* 296; a portion of their territory seized by the Western Chálukya king Someśvara IV and a portion by the Yádavas of Devagiri, *id.* 228, 489, 505; the dynasty becomes extinct (1183), *id.* 228, 489; revival of the worship of Śiva in the time of, *id.* 225-227, 477-484; *see* also XXII, 397-398; XXIII, 389-392; their rule at Banavási, XV, pt. ii, 265; *see* Bijjala, Sovideva, Samkama, Áhavamalla and Singhana.

Kaladana: medicinal plant, cultivated throughout India, XXV, 255.

Kaládgi: town in Bijápur district, XXIII, 657-658; formerly district head-quarters, *id.* 455.

Kaláigar: a caste of Musalmán tin-smiths, in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 228; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 494; in Sátára district, XIX, 136; in Sholápur district, XX, 200; in Belgaum district, XXI, 207; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 234; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 291; in Násik district, XVI, 57.

Kala-inderjao: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 248.

Kalaka: food and famine plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 108, 209.

Kala-kuda: dye-yielding plant, XXV, 247.

Kalál: a caste of distillers in Kolába district, XI, 70; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 397-398; in Sholápur district, XX, 157; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 117; in Khándesh district, XII, 62; in Násik district, XVI, 60; in Belgaum district, XXI, 168, 169; in Kolháp ur state, XXIV, 106; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 293.

Kálaledevi: wife of Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 493, 507.

Kalamb: *Nauclea parvifolia*, timber tree, in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47; in Khándesh district, XII, 25.

Kalamb: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.

Kálambapattana: city, visited by Kumárapala, I, pt. i, 183 and note 1.

Kalambhom: village in Thána district, XIV, 112.

Kalambhras: *see* Kalabhra.

Kalameśvara: temple of, at Hulgur, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 459 note 3, 526 note 4; temple of, at Renadál, *id.* 528 note 1.

Kala-miri: food plant, indigenous to Malabár, XXV, 173.

Kálan: a caste of distillers in Thána district, XIII, 152; in Kolába district, XI, 71.

Kálánandigad: hill fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 574-575 note 7.

Kalandars: monks, their initiatory rites, IX, pt. ii, 22.

Kalanjar or Kalinjar: city in Bundelkhand, I, pt. ii, 468, 469; I, pt. i, 57 and note 4; fort, *id.* 178; I, pt. ii, 207, 225, 420, 469; Káláchuri possession, I, pt. i, 469.

Kalanki: Vishnu's last incarnation as a horseman, IX, pt. i, 376.

Kálápaka: *see* Kátantra.

Kála-Rám: Násik temple, XVI, 516-518.

Kalas, Kalas-Budruk: village in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 232; grant at, I, pt. ii, 231, 436, 512, 513, 514.

Kalas, Kaláspur: village in Dhárwár district, market, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 763; I, pt. ii, 416.

Kalas-Budruk: *see* Kalas.

Kalátil: oil-yielding plant, cultivated in several districts, XXV, 219.

Kálatiyá: sub-caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 10.

Kalatsuri: Sanskritsed name of Kalachuris, I, pt. ii, 293; conquered by Mangaleśa (597-602), *id.* 295, 348 note 6. *See* Kalachuris.

Kálávad: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 503.

Kálavanga: village, I, pt. ii, 288.

Kalávant, Kalávantin: a caste of courtezans, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 321-325; in Belgaum district, XXI, 159-162; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 244; in Ratnágiri district, X, 126.

Kalávini: river identified with Káveri, I, pt. i, 185 and note 4.

Kálavli, Káláwali: river in Ratnágiri district, X, 10; I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.

Kálayavana: legendary Dakhan hero, I, pt. i, 9.

Kálbhairav: temple of, at Gokarn, XV, pt. ii, 292.

Kalbhávi: village in Belgaum district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 299 note 4.

Káldurg: hill in Thána district, XIII, 7; fort, XIV, 11 note 3, 98, 112.

Kále: village in Sátára district, school at, XIX, 471.

Kále: village in Kolháp ur state, local legend and temple at, XXIV, 301.

Kálegaon-Jakinvádi: Sahyádrispur, in Sátára district, XIX, 7.

Kále Kunbi: *see* Konkan Kunbi.

Kalen jiree: medicinal plant, common in waste places near villages, XXV, 257.

Kalghatgi: sub-division of Dhárwár district, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops and people of, XXII, 636-638; *Town*, *id.* 764.

Kalhana: author of the *Rájatarangini*, IX, pt. i, 438.

Kalhenia: division of Panjáb Gurjjaras, IX, pt. i, 490.

Kalhole: village in Belgaum district, inscribed stone at, I, pt. ii, 557.

Kali: evil deity, I, pt. ii, 426.

Káli: Máta or goddess, favourite deity, her nature, IX, pt. i, pp. xxxv, xxxvi; also known as Kálika or Kálka, *id.* 216 note 1, 493; form of Durga at Pávágad, *id.* 301 note 2; shrine of, *id.* p. xi, 34, 186, 187, 213, 295, 549; *see* also *id.* pt. ii, 21.

Kalianrai: massacred the Pársis and restored Cambay to the Hindus (947), VI, 216.

Kalíballaha: Prákrit form of Kalivallabha, I, pt. ii, 393.

Kálichitri: system of pounding cattle in Ahmadábád district, IV, 196.

Kálidása: Sanskrit poet, author of the *Meghaduta*, I, pt. ii, 142; author of the *Setubandha*, *id.* 144, 357.

Kalideva: of Ammaiyyanabhávi, I, pt. ii, 358 note 1.
Kálidurga: fortress of the Pándyas, I, pt. ii, 327.
Kálige: in the Nizam's dominion, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 339, 444 note 4, 445, 468 and note 4.
Kálika: *yogi* of Ujjain, I, pt. i, 174.
Kalika: *see* Káli.
Kalikat: on Malabár Coast, Thána trade with, XIII, 429, 444, 465, 470, 486.
Kalimah: profession of faith among Sunnis and Shiáhs, IX, pt. ii, 46.
Kálinadi: river in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Kalindavarman: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324.
Kalinga: country, corresponds to the Northern Circars, I, pt. ii, 139; between the rivers Godávari and Mahánadi, *id.* 341 note 2; one of the traditional nine kingdoms, *id.* 403 note 3; mentioned by Pánini, *id.* 138, 139; mentioned in the *Rámayana*, *id.* 142; eastern boundary of Aśoka's kingdom, *id.* 146; conquered by Kirtivarman I (567-598), *id.* 281, 345; subdued by Pulakeśi II, *id.* 183, 350; subjugated by Dantidurga, *id.* 194, 389; reduced to obedience by Krishna II, *id.* 201; conquered by Rájarájadeva the king of Chola (1006), *id.* 308; subjugated by Achagi II for Vikramáditya II, the Western Chálukya king, *id.* 219; power of, broken by Ereyanga Hoysala, *id.* 494; humbled by Singhana the Devagiri Yádava, *id.* 525.
Kalinganagara: modern Kalingapatam on the east coast of Madras, I, pt. ii, 297; capital of the Eastern Gangas, *id.* 299 note 3; Gangas of, *id.* 334; records and traditions of the Gangas of, *id.* 340 notes 2, 3 and 4.
Kalingattu Parani: work, composed in the reign of the Eastern Chálukya king Kulottunga Chodadeva I of Kalinganagara (1063-1112), I, pt. ii, 342 note 1.
Káli-Paraj: *i. e.*, dusky race, general name of early tribes in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. x; in Surat states, VI, 246, 255; in Baroda state, VII, 30-31, 65-66, 117-118.
Kalivallabha: *biruda* or title of the Ráshtrakúta king Dhruva, I, pt. ii, 393.
Kali-Vikrama: Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 446 and note 1.
Kali-Vitta: of the Chella-Ketana family, I, pt. ii, 420.
Káliya-Ballála: Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 235; successor of Amaramallagi, *id.* 516.
Káliyámardan: god Krishna, temple of, at Tungár, XIV, 367.
Kaliyammarasa: Western Chálukya king Someśvara II's officer, I, pt. ii, 443; Vikramáditya VI's governor of Básavura province, *id.* 450; Kalachurya Bijjala's officer, *id.* 476.
Kaliyuga: fourth cycle of Hindus, I, pt. i, 6, 461; I, pt. ii, 248, 357 note 3, 566 and note 8.
Kaliyur: in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 308, 491.
Kálka: *see* Káli.
Kalkutgár: a caste of stone-workers. *See* Pánchál.
Kallabbarasi: wife of Butuga, I, pt. ii, 305.
Kallada: port mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 537.
Kalla Mahomed: dye plant, XXV, 249.
Kállamma: Jain deity, XXIV, 95.
Kallesvaradeva: of Kittur, god, I, pt. ii, 571.
Kalliana or Kalliena: *see* Kalyan in Thána.
Kalligeris: probably Galgali, I, pt. i, 541.
Kallukeri: in Dhárwár, record at, I, pt. ii, 526, 527, 528 and note 2.
Kallukutig: a caste of masons in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 274, 275.
Kalmádu: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 452.
Kálol: sub-division of Panch Maháls, III, 295-296. *Town*, *id.* 317.
Kálol: sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 590-591. *Town*, *id.* 591.
Kalpasutra: life of Mahávira, IX, pt. i, 114 and note 2.
Kalpole: village in Belgaum district, Jain temple and fair at, XXI, 575.
Kalsubái: hill, in Násik district, origin of its name, XVI, 446-447, 441; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 3-4.
Kaltar: tenure in Baroda state, VII, 356-357.
Kaltigudda: hill in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 4, 5; XV, pt. ii, 318.
Kálu: river in Thána district, XIII, 10; XIV, 361.
Kálubhár: river, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
Kaluka: father of Jajjaka, I, pt. i, 128.
Kálumbhar: island in Káthiáwár, VIII, 27.
Kálundri: river in Thána district, XIII, 10, 11.
Kalusha: Kanoja Bráhman and favourite minister of Sambháji (1680-1689), I, pt. ii, 596; appointed in the place of Annaji Dattu, farms out districts, *id.* 76; tries to save Sambháji and is wounded, *id.* 79; added cesses and raised the land rent, XI, 171; *see* also XVIII, pt. ii, 238; XIX, 246-247.
Kalvan: sub-division in Násik district, details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 394-399. *Town*, *id.* 447.
Kálvár: village in Thána district, inscription at, XIV, 396.
Kalvari: a caste of traders in Belgaum district, XXI, 103-104.
Kalvini: I, pt. ii, 24. *See* Káveri.
Kalyán: village in Dhárwár district, tomb and inscriptions at, XXII, 764; record at, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1, 339 note 4.
Kalyán: sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops, people, XIII, 2, 688-690. *Town* its description, population, trade, fortifications, temples, Musalmán remains, fire temples and history of, XIV, 10, 113-121; taken by Shiváji's officer (1674), *id.* 33; mentioned in Kánheri caves, *id.* 147, 166, 168, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 186, 187, 218; mound and other relics at, *id.* 386, 396-399, 401; *another account of*: seaport in the Thána district, embargo laid on the use of, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8; place of great commercial importance, *id.* 174; district, *id.* 7, 17,

29, 37; formerly called Islámábád, *id.* 41; under Gujarát sultáns, *id.* 30; belongs to Ahmadnagar, *id.* 49; town, got possession of by Shiváji, *id.* 67, 68, 69, 70; utterly ruined (1672), *id.* 72; district, extension of, *id.* 100; district, surveyed and assessed in cash (1771-1790), *id.* 108; district, invaded by Bhils and Rámoshis (1817), *id.* 116; *see* also I, pt. i, 86, 547; early Arab settlement at, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; *another account of*: ravaged by the Mughals (1682-1707), XIII, 555; surveyed (1771-1772), 558; re-surveyed (1788-1789), *id.* 558; cesses added, *id.* 560; *bigha* cash rate, *id.* 561; cash rental, *id.* 566; farmer's rates, 566 note 2; (1835), 578, 579; assessment revised (1837), *id.* 583-584, 600 note 2; results, *id.* 585; survey assessment introduced (1859), *id.* 599-602; one of the *pránts* under the Peshwás, *id.* 600 note 1.

Kalyána: modern Kalyáni in the Nizám's dominions, I, pt. ii, 234, 427 and note 3; founded by Someśvara I the Western Chálukya king, *id.* 215, 427, 440; burnt by the Chola king, *id.* 350 note 8; entered into by Vikramáditya II also styled VI after his brother's deposition, *id.* 217, 445; Vikramáditya does not reign at, *id.* 446; still continues to be the capital, *id.* 449; Tailapa II flies to, from Annigeri (1157), *id.* 222; ceases to be the capital of the Western Chálukyas, *id.* 461; capital of the Kalachuryas, *id.* 225, 476, 485, 487; Basava welcomed to, *id.* 479; religious revolution at, *id.* 225; Basava reinstated as minister and Vijjana assassinated at, *id.* 226; represented as Śiva's *kailása* or heaven, *id.* 227; lived in by Vijñáneśvara, *id.* 229; sovereignty of, obtained by Bhillama the Devagiri Yádava king, *id.* 238, 520; seat of Vijjal (1156-1167), Jain king of the Kalachuri family, XXIV, 119; capital of Chálukya kingdom, I, pt. i, 86, 150; XV, pt. ii, 86, 89, 90.

Kalyánakataka: city of Kanauj, its king attacks Panchásar in Pálanpur state, V, 345 note 2; capital of Buvada, Cháulukya king, I, pt. i, 150; capital of king Permádi, *id.* 173.

Kalyánapura: *see* Kalyána.

Kalyánasakti: priest of Mulasthánadeva, I, pt. ii, 571.

Kalyangad: *see* Nandgiri.

Kalyankatak: *see* Kalyanakataka.

Káma, Kámadev: god of love, legend of, XV, pt. ii, 249 note 2; I, pt. ii, 577; IX, pt. i, 363.

Káma: Kávana, father of Brahma, Someśvara IV's general, I, pt. ii, 464.

Kámadeva: father of Hemadri, I, pt. ii, 248.

Kámadeva: Hángal Kádamba prince and feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara IV (1181-1203), I, pt. ii, 465, 559, 482; feudatory of Vira-Ballála II the Hoysala king, *id.* 506; washes the feet of Ekántada Rámayya, *id.* 484; fights against the Hoysala forces, *id.* 563; Páudya chieftain of Nolambavádi, rebels and is reduced by Vira-Ballála II, *id.* 505.

Kámadeva: father of Kamaládevi, wife of the Goa Kádamba Permádi, I, pt. ii, 569.

Kámadeva: Kávana, brother-in-law of Shashthadeva II, I, pt. ii, 572.

Kámadeva: Hindu god of love; *see* Káma.

Kamadhia: táluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 503.

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Kanoja, Kanojia or Kanauj: sub-caste of Gaud Bráhmans, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1; in Ratnágiri district, X, 117; in Thána, XIII, 79; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 172, 173; in Násik district, XVI, 42; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 167-171; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 93-95; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89; in Sátára district, XIX, 53; in Sholápur district, XX, 31-32; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 62; worshippers of Bahucheraji converted to Islám by Ala-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 82. *See* also I, pt. i, 161.
Kánoji Tákpar: Gáikwár's lieutenant, I, pt. i, 330; goes with Fakhr-ud-daulah into Sorath and captures the town of Vanthali; retires to Dholka and expels Muhammad Jánbáz; joins Rangoji and marches on Sánand, *id.* 331, 396.
Kanora: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 151.
Kánphata, Kanphate: a class of Shaiv *jogis*, IX, pt. i, 543; in Ratnágiri district, X, 131; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 419 note 1; in Kolába district, XI, 415; in Khándesh district, XII, 124; in Násik district, XVI, 74; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 456-457; in Belgaum district, XXI, 185; in Cutch, V, 85-88; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 353, 354.
Káns: *mulla*, a Broach Pársi priest, goes to Persia with his son Peshotan, the first Kadmi *dastur*, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
Kánsa: feeder of the Várna in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 9.
Kansára: a caste of Gujaráti copper-smiths, Pávágad their original home, origin, surnames, traces of Rájpút blood; sub-divisions, family goddess, IX, pt. i, 186; workers in metal; religion; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 187; customs; trade guild, *id.* 188; in Cutch, V, 71; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 150.
Kánta: variety of honey bee in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 24, 25.
Kanta: *see* Kangi.
Kántáji Kadam, Kántáji Kadam Bánde: officer of the Peshwa, enters Gujarát and levies tribute for the first time (1723), I, pt. i, 304, 310, 317, 390; takes Champáner, *id.* 391; harasses Gujárát, *id.* 394; defeats Piláji Gáikwár near Cambay and levies contribution in the city (1725), VI, 221.

Kántela ; old village in Káthiáwár, temples and inscription at, VIII, 504.
Kántelun : *see* Srinagar.
Kánthadi : an ascetic, I, pt. i, 161.
Kanthádurg : I, pt. i, 158. *See* Kanthkot.
Kántharia : táluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 505.
Kánthi : old name for the shore of Cutch, IX, pt. i, 240 note 2 ; gulf of, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.
Kanthi : *basil* thread, IX, pt. i, 89.
Kanthika : coast tract, from Balsár northward, or between Bombay and Cambay, I, pt. i, 123, 126.
Kanthkot : fort in Cutch, I, pt. i, 158, 204, 235 and note 2 ; its history, the sun and other temples in, V, 224-225.
Kanthmál : scrofula, its cure, IX. pt. i, 365.
Kantra : fort in Násik district, XVI, 441, 448.
Kantrodi : village in Káthiáwár, its claim to antiquity, *sati* memorials and inscriptions at, VIII, 505.
Kanu : tree in Khándesh district, XII, 25.
Kánungos : Mughal accountants, I, pt. i, 212.
Kánva : Puránic dynasty, overthrown by Sipraka, I, pt. ii, 155.
Kánva : school of the White Yajurveda, I, pt. ii, 207.
Kanva, Kánnav : a sub-caste of Bráhmans in, Sátára district, XIX, 53 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 92 93 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89 ; in Kolháp ur state, XXIV, 62 ; in Násik district, XVI, 41 ; *see* also I, pt. ii, 162, 163, 164, 165.
Kanvail : fibrous plant, XXV, 231.
Kanvalli : village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 764.
Kanvári : village in Rewá Kantha, I, pt. i, 443.
Kánváyana : *see* Kánva.
Kanvisidgeri : village in Dhárwár district ; temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 764.
Kánwa : town in Broach district, place of pilgrimage, II, 565.
Kányakubja : modern Kanauj, I, pt. i, 79, 161 ; king of, put to flight by Someśvara I, I, pt. ii, 215.
Kanyeil : dye plant, common on the *ghát*s, XXV, 242.
Kaola : sacred food plant, XXV, 291.
Kaoli : plant found in several districts, used as antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 275.
Kapadvanj, Kápadwanj : sub-division of Kaira district, III, 143-145. *Town*, *id.* 117 ; Ráshtrakúta possession of (909), I, pt. ii, 383 ; copper-plate grant at, *id.* 413 ; grant at, I, pt. i, 123, 129 ; reservoir built at, by Siddharája, *id.* 180 note 1 ; battle of (1725), *id.* 307 ; capture of, by the Maráthás (1736), *id.* 317 ; Fakhr-ud-daula meets Raisingji of Idar at, *id.* 329 ; siege of, raised by Holkar (1746), *id.* 330 ; taken by Dámáji from Sher Khán (1753), *id.* 338 ; Piláji Gáikwár defeated at (1725), VII, 171.
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Kapáleśvar : the god Śiva, I, pt. ii, 358 ; temple of, at Konvalli on the Mahi, I, pt. i, 127.
Kápálikeśvara : the god Śiva, temple of, near Igatpuri, I, pt. ii, 185, 192.
Kapardi : Kumárapála's chief minister after the date of Udayana, I, pt. i, 190 ; becomes Ajayapála's minister, is thrown in a cauldron of boiling oil, *id.* 194.
Kapardi I : I, pt. ii, 17. *See* Kapardin I.
Kapardi II : *see* Kapardin II.
Kápardikadvipa : territorial division, north of Revatidvipa, or Kavadidvipa, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2, 543, 544 ; king of, slain by the Goa Kádamba Jayakeśin I, *id.* 567, 568.
Kapardin I, Kápardi I : Northern Konkan Siláhára king, I, pt. ii, 200, 539, 541, 543, 567, 17.
Kapardin II, Kapardi II : son of Pullasakti the Siláhára king of Northern Konkan (851 and 877-78), I, pt. ii, 11, 17, 405, 406, 539 ; feudatory of Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 542, 543, 567 ; III, 422 note 1, 424 ; XIV, 148, 173, 177.
Kapas, Kappás, Kápus : cotton plant, yields oil, XXV, 215, 228.
Kápdepáni : cloth water-ceremony during death rites, IX, pt. i, 59.
Kápdi : a hindu religious order, in Cutch, V, 84-85 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 123 ; in Thána district, XIII, 199 ; at Somanáth, I, pt. i, 156.
Kapela : *see* Kamala.
Kápika : identified with Kávi, I, pt. i, 126 ; I, pt. ii, 404.
Kapil : seer, IX, pt. i, 10.
Kapil : a sub-caste of Bráhmans, in Thána district, XIII, 78 ; in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 1, 10.
Kapiládhenu : black cow, her sacredness, IX, pt. i, 372.
Kápilakot : Mularája slew Lákha in a combat at, I, pt. i, 160.
Kapila-Sangam : confluence in the Bijápur district, I, pt. ii, 497.
Kapilátirth : Gokarn pool, XV, pt. ii, 297.
Kapili : modern Kampili on the Tungabhadrá, I, pt. ii, 454.
Kápishthala : mountain mentioned in the *Puránas*, I, pt. i, 534.
Kaple : wheat variety, XXV, 189.
Kapol, Kapol Vánia : a caste of traders, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 149 ; in Gujarát, IX, pt. I, 71 ; in Kolába district, XI, 48 ; in Thána district, XIII, 112.
Kappadevarasa : feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 457.
Kappadi : village, Basava goes to, I, pt. ii, 478 ; and returns from, *id.* 479.
Kappas, Kápus : *see* Kapas.
Kappatgudd ; hill range in Dhárwár district, XXII, 4.
Kápshi : valley and town in Kolháp ur state, temple and mosque at, XXIV, 11, 301.
Kápsi : fibrous plant, grows in Konkan jungles, XXV, 234.
Kapurchand Bhansáli : leading merchant of Ahmadábád, murder of, by Anopsing Bhandári, I, pt. i, 302.
Kapurthála : monuments in Násik city, XVI, 510.

Kápurvádi : village near Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 622.
Karabena : river, mentioned in an inscription at Násik, I, pt. ii, 148.
Karáchi : Roman trade with (A. D. 50), XIII, 404 note 3, 410.
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Karád : a Vánia sub-division in Cutch, V, 51.
Karáda Sarovar : lake near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453.
Karadgi : village in Dharwar district, XXII, 764.
Karádh : *see* Karád.
Karádi : a caste of husbandmen in Thána district, XIII, 123.
Karádia : lower class of Rájpúts, IX, I, 123.
Karahákada : old name of Karad, I, pt. ii, 176 ; XIX, 224, 480.
Karahakata : another name of Karád, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
Karahátá : modern Karád territorial division, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2 ; *Town*, *id.* 476, 538 note 8 ; province, capital of the Karád Síláháras, *id.* 546, 577, 578. *See* Karád.
Karahátaka : modern Karhád, visited by Sahadeva, I, pt. ii, 142, 175, 217, 390, 407, 538 note 8. *See* Karád.
Karahátaka : a Karháde (Karád) Bráhman, I, pt. ii, 256.
Karahátakundi : district, under Gomka the Síláhára prince of Kolhápur, I, pt. ii, 254 and note 3.
Karaiteshvar : *ling* of, near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453 and note 2.
Karájang : Yunnán (1290), I, pt. i, 501.
Karajgi : sub-division in Dhárwár district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops, people, XXII, 638-640 ; *Town*, *id.* 764-765 ; *see* also I, pt. ii, 578.
Karajika : village, I, pt. ii, 391 note 6.
Káraktál : ruined town in Ahmadábád district, IV, 345.
Karáli : sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
Karália : Musalmán potters in Gujarát, converts from the Hindu caste of Kumbhárs, Sunnis in name, IX, pt ii, 36.
Karambaka Vihára : temple built by Kumárapála at Pátan, I, pt. i, 190
Karamdivadejaphitadeulaváda : village, I, pt. ii, 390.
Karamthali : village eight miles south of Ahmadábád, shrine of Imámsháh at, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
Karan : *see* Karan Ghelo.
Karan : Solanki king (1072-1094), XIII, 436 ; I, pt. ii, 24.
Karanas : writers or accountants, I, pt. ii, 473.
Karan Ghelo : Vághela ruler of Gujarát (1296-1304), I, pt. i, 229 ; IX, pt. i, 127 ; defeated by the Musalmáns (1297), I, pt. i, 512.
Karanj : *Pongamia glabra*, tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 47.
Karanja : island, in Bombay harbour, description, history, objects of interest, XIV, 191-195 ; remains at, *id.* 399 ; island, I, pt. ii, 9 ; port, paid tribute to the Portuguese, *id.* 46 ; south boundary of the Portuguese district under Bassein, *id.* 54 ; its capture by the Franciscans (1585), *id.* 57 ; its capture by Sambháji (1683), *id.* 77 ; its re-capture by the Portuguese (1684), *id.* 78 ; civil and judicial administration in, *id.* 124 ; offered by its inhabitants to the English, surrendered to Angria (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 204-205 ; taken by the Maráthas (1740), *id.* 233 ; captured (1774), *id.* 383-384 ; resident appointed (1774), XIII, 562, 566 ; condition (1774 and 1819), *id.* 562, 563 and note 3.
Karanjapatra : village near the town of Hareshapura, camp of Vinayáditya at (694), I, pt. ii, 370.
Karanjawade : village, I, pt. ii, 390.
Káranjikar, Káranjkár : a caste of fountain makers, in Sholápur district, origin, settlement, appearance, house, food, dress, calling, condition, religion, customs, community, XX, 103-118 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 84-85. *See* Jingar.
Karanjon : village in Thána district, XIV, 195.
Kárávana : modern Kárván, chief shrine of Lakuliśa and temple of Chámundádevi at, I, pt. i, 83 and note 1.
Karavdáchoth : water-jug fourth, IX, pt. i, 67 ; worship of the moon on, *id.* 398.
Karavera : *see* Kaver.
Karavi : poisonous plant, grows in the Dakhan, XXV, 267.
Karavir : *see* Karvir.
Karavira Máhátmya : local *Purána*, I, pt. ii, 538 note 8.
Karbala : place of Shiah pilgrimage, IX, pt. ii, 12 note 3, 30, 47, 126, 171 ; martyrs of, *id.* 128, 133, 138 ; story of the massacre at, *id.* 139.
Kárbhári : *pátil's* assistant in Thána district, XIII, 560 ; (1817), *id.* 564 ; Mhár (1828), *id.* 574.

Karbi : dry jowar stalk used as fodder, XXV, 186, 276.
Karda : old sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, survey of, XVII, 504-510 ; plate of, I, pt. i, 128-130 ; grant at, I, pt. ii, 195, 199, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 387, 402, 414 and note 5, 418, 423.
Kardai : food and oil-yielding plant, XXV, 163, 218.
Kardama : village on the south of Pulikara, I, pt. ii, 373.
Karddamaka : family, the queen of Sátakarni belongs to the, I, pt. ii, 153 ; dynasty, XIV, 172.
Karde : market town in Poona district, trade centre, XVIII, pt. iii, 232.
Kardi : village in Bijápur district, temples and inscriptions at, XXIII, 658-659.
Kardigudd : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 8.
Kardla : battle of (1794), Gáikwár's share in, VII, 200.
Kardu : a Koli stronghold in Ratnágiri district, X, 128.
Karel : village in Ratnágiri district, I, pt. ii, 356.
Kárelliká : village, may possibly be Karel, I, pt. ii, 355, 356.
Karen : tree, worshipped to appease planet *Mangal*, IX, pt. i, 384.
Karenitran : *see* Jáli Kund.
Karen Pahlavs : mention of, in the *Periplus* as ruling in Sind, I, pt. i, 544, 545.
Kare Vakkal : a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 221.
Káreya : sect of the Jains, I, pt. ii, 550, 552.
Kargudari : village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 82 ; inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 529, 560, 562.
Karha : river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 9.
Karhád : *see* Karád.
Karháda : a caste of Bráhmans, in Gujarát, modern immigrants, IX, pt. i, 2, 497 note 8 ; said to be shipwrecked strangers, made Bráhmans by Parshurám, *id.* 436, 438, 497 ; stranger element shown in, *id.* p. xii note 3, 497, 498 ; Gujar origin of Ratnágiri Karhadás, *id.* 498 and note 5, 500 ; in Ratnágiri district, X, 114 ; Sávantvádi, *id.* 411 ; in Kolába district, XI, 45 ; in Khándesh, XII, 52 ; in Thána district, XIII, 79 ; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 132, 133 ; in Násik district, XVI, 40 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 58-59 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 171-172 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 53-54 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 32-33 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 95 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89 ; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 62.
Kári : river in Rewa Kántha, VI, 6.
Karia : Salávat, a caste of masons, I, pt. i, 451.
Kariána : táluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 505.
Karidas : Dhed religious teacher, IX, pt. i, 333.
Karikal : town in the Tanjore district, I, pt. ii, 323.
Karim-ud-din : father of Imámsháh of Pirana, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3.
Karim-ud-din : governor of Bijápur (1316-1320), XXIII, 396, 582 ; mosque of, in Bijápur city, *id.* 632-634.
Karjála : village in Káthiáwar, the story of its chief Merji Vája, VIII, 506.
Karjan : river in Rewa Kántha, VI, 2, 5, 92.
Karjan : village in Baroda territory, VII, 536 ; dispensary at, *id.* 505.
Karjat : sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops, people, XIII, 2, 695-697 ; village in Thána district with railway station, XIV, 196.
Karjat : sub-division in Ahmadnagar district, details, area, aspect, hills, rivers, water-supply, soil, rainfall, crops, people, roads, railways, markets, crafts, survey, condition, changes, XVII, 597-602 ; *Town*, temple, *id.* 720 ; *see* also I, pt. ii, 399.
Karjika : village granted by Ushavadáta, I, pt. ii, 149.
Karka : I, pt. ii, 194, 388 ; *see* Kakka I of Málkhed Ráshtrakúta.
Karka I : Ráshtrakúta king of the 2nd Gujarát branch (812-821), accepts the overlordship of Dakhan dynasty, helps Amoghavarsha in establishing his supremacy and receives in return a portion of country south of the Tápti ; his grants, I, pt. i, 124-125 ; grant of (812-813), I, pt. i, 466, 468. *See* Kakka II.
Karkamb : town in Sholápur district, XX, 412.
Karkara : I, pt. ii, 423, 426. *See* Kakka II of the Malkhed Ráshtrakúta branch.
Karkarája : Suvarnavarsha Lateśvara, son of Indrarája the Ráshtrakúta of Gujarát, I, pt. ii, 310, 393, 400, 401 and note 1, 402, 408 ; reduces to obedience the rebellions Ráshtrakútas, *id.* 409 ; issues the Baroda grant, *id.* 199. *See* Karka I of 2nd Gujarát Ráshtrakúta branch.
Karkarája : Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 18 ; (972), XIII, 425. *See* Kakka II, of Malkhed Ráshtrakútas.
Karkasvámin : Bráhman grantee of the Chálukya king, commentator on sacrificial rites and *sutras*, I, pt. ii, 191.
Kark Sankránti : sacred day, IX, pt. i, 384.
Karle, Karli : village in Poona district with railway station, XVIII, pt. iii, 232 ; great caves at (B. C. 100) built by Banvási merchant, XV, pt. ii, 77, 264 ; caves at, I, pt. ii, 10, 391 note 6 ; XVIII, pt. iii, 455-464 ; Buddhist inscriptions at, XVIII, pt. ii, 212 ; inscriptions in the cave and temple at, I, pt. ii, 144, 148, 150, 151, 155, 166, 175, 176 ; XIII, 411 note 3, 412, 413, 414, 503 ; XIV, 209, 319 ; Colonel Egerton marches to (1778), I, pt. ii, 605 ; XVIII, pt. ii, 264.
Karli : river in Ratnágiri district and Sávantwadi state, X, 10 ; I, pt. ii, 47.
Kárli : pass in Kolába district, XI, 115, 377, 378.
Karmábáve : lake in Mahi Kántha, V, 358.
Karmad : táluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 506.
Karmála : sub-division in Sholápur district, details, boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops, people, XX, 393-396 ; survey of, *id.* 324-327, 353-358 ; *Town*, details, fort, temple, history, *id.* 412-413.

Kármaneya Ahára, Kármaneyáhára: country identified with Kámrej near Surat, I, pt. ii, 370, 376; I, pt. i, 108.
Karmántapura: town, I, pt. ii, 406.
Karmatian: caste of followers of Saint Ahmed of Nahrein; derivation of the name; origin of the sect; principal tenets of the sect; spread of the doctrines of, east to India and west to Africa and Spain; in the west the sect dies of inanition, in the east destroyed by Mahmud Ghaznavi and Muhammad bin Sám (1175), IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3 continued on page 4; a caste of Musalmán heretics in Cutch V, 58 note 1, 132 note 1, 134.
Karna: Puranic king, I, pt. i, 4; *Mahábhárata*, hero, *id.* 85, 86, 116.
Karna: son and successor of Bhima I, the Chaulukya king (1064-1094), I, pt. i, 169, 170-171; marries Mayanalladevi, I, pt. ii, 567-568.
Karna: king of Chedi, pays tribute to Bhima I, I, pt. i, 163; marches against Kumárapála and dies on the way, *id.* 186 and note 5, 187.
Karna: Kalachuri king of Kalyáni, I, pt. ii, 468; deposed and slain by Someśvara I, *id.* 214, 441.
Karna: Yádava prince, son of Mallugi, I, pt. ii, 517, 519.
Karna: Chálukya prince (A. D. 650), built the temple of Karneshvar at Sangameshvar, X, 192 note 5, 372 and note 1.
Karnadeva, Karnadeva II: last Vághela king (1296-1304), flees before Musalmáns to Devagiri, dies a fugitive, I, pt. i, 205-206; mention of, I, pt. ii, 532 note 1. *See* Karnaraya.
Karnadeva: prince of the Southern Konkan Chálukya family, I, pt. ii, 224.
Karnáditya: ancestor of Ráji, the Chalukya king, I, pt. i, 157.
Karnál: district of Panjáb, I, pt. i, 534.
Karnal, Karnala: hill fort, in Thána district, XIV, 98, 196, 400, XIII, 8; the seat of Devagiri viceroy (1270-1300), *id.* 437; Gujarát commander at the fort of (1540), *id.* 443; taken by Burhán Nizám (1540), *id.* 452; lost to by the Maráthás (1670), *id.* 475; taken by Col. Prother (1818), *id.* 522; *another account of:* head-quarters of the Devagiri Yádava viceroys, I, pt. ii, 25; fortress, taken by the Portuguese (1540), *id.* 48; and captured by Shiváji, *id.* 69.
Karnáli: holy village on the Narbada in Baroda territory, VII, 553; schools at, *id.* 486.
Karnameru: temple at Anahilaváda, built by Karna the Chaulukya king, I, pt. i, 170.
Karnapuri: district, I, pt. ii, 421.
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Komárpáik: a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 288-293; XV, pt. ii, 2.

Komkam: Konkan, I, pt. ii, 3.

Komti, Komtig: caste of traders, in Kolába district, XI, 48; in Násik district, XVI, 59; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 69-71; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 270; in Sátára district, XIX, 58-59; in Sholápur district, settlement, divisions, appearance, house, food, dress, calling, condition, religion, customs, community, XX, 52-75; in Belgaum district, XXI, 104; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 130-131; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 118-121; in Kolháp ur state, XXIV, 86, 87; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 189, 190.

Konagal: village in the Southern Maratha Country, battle of (1800), I, pt. ii, 663.

Konay: stream in Kánara district, iron bridge on, XV, pt. ii, 43.
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Kondáji Náik: a Rámoshi free-booter (1827), XIII, 634-635.
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Kondáne: village in Thána district, caves at, XIV, 208, 210; *see* also I, pt. ii, 9.
Kondhána or Kondana: modern Sinhgad fort, XVIII, pt. ii, 215; captured (1647) by Shiváji, *id.* 226, 591.
Kondivti: hot-springs at, in Kolába district, XI, 13.
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Konganivarman: alleged founder of the Western Ganga dynasty, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1.
Kongas: slain by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496.
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Konherráo Patvardhan: Peshwa's general defeated by Haidar (1776), I, pt. ii, 659.
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Konkanasth: a sub-caste of Bráhmans; *see* Chitpávan.

Konkani: a wandering tribe, in Khándesh district, XII, 105; in Thána district, XIII, 174-175; in Násik district, XVI, 47.
Konkanig Bráhman: *see* Sásashtakár Bráhman.
Konkani Madival: a caste of washermen in Kánara district, XV, pt i, 327, 328.
Konkani Musalmán: tribe, descendants of Arab settlers, I, pt. ii, 7; in Ratnágiri district, immigrants from Persia (700), X, 104, 132, 171; in Thána, XIII, 64, 232-234; in Kolába district, XI, 81-83; in Janjira state, *id.* 419; in Násik district, XVI, 77.
Konkan Kelasi: a caste of barbers, in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 330.
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Kora kong: fodder plant, XXV, 276.
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Koranhatti: village in Dhárwár district, old weir at, XXII, 765.
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Korav: a caste of musicians in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 319.
Korchar, *pl.* Korcharu: a caste of labourers, in Belgaum district, XXI, 172, 173; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 336-338; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 201-202.
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Kutb-ud-din, Kutb-ud-din Eibak: Delhi emperor (1194), I, pt. i, 229; advances to Kol, *id.* 519 and note 4; defeats Karan Vághela, *id.* 512; invader of Gujarát (1194), IX, pt. ii, 2 note 2; conqueror of the Khokhars (1202), *id.* 65.
Kutb-ud-din: Shiáh missionary (1400), ancestor of the Pirána saints, Shiáh faith spread by, in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 125.
Kutb-ud-din Sháh: king of Gujarát, defeats Mehmud Khilji of Málwa (1453), I, pt. i, 362.
Kutiana: town in Káthiáwár, identified with ancient Kundinpur, famous for its bards, Persian inscription at, called Muzafarábád by Musalmáns, VIII, 525-526.
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Kwan-tsz'-tsai: Chinese for Bodhisattva, I, pt. ii, 354.
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Lachchhiyavvá, Lakshmi, Lasthiyavvá: wife of Bhillama II, I, pt. ii, 232, 513, 425.
Lád or Lád Váni: a sub-caste of Meshri Vánias in Gujarát, take their name from Látdesh; Ashapuri their family deity; Lád women noted for taste in dress, IX, pt. i, 72; in Rewá Kántha, VI, 24; in Kolába district, XI, 272 note 1; in Khándesh, XII, 56, 112; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 119-121; in Thána district, XIII, 63, 112; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 184, 185; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 71, 72.
Lád: a sub-caste of Vanjáris in Násik district, XVI, 62-63.
Lád, Ládkasáb, Lád Suryavanshi: a sub-caste of mutton-sellers, in Belgaum district, XXI, 194; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 241-242, 156.
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Laddho-kachro: Khavas of Gondal, IX, pt. i, 236.
Ladhubha: cousin of Ráo Bharmal II (1814-1819) of Cutch, murdered by the Ráo (1818), V, 156, 161.
Lád Kalál: *see* Kalál.
Ládkoshti: a sub-caste of Koshtis in Kolhápur, XXIV, 95.
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Lae-lih: Toramána's father, I, pt. i, 74-76.
Lág, Lágrog: cattle foot-disease, X, 461; XV, pt. ii, 221.
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Lagerstræmia parviflora: dye plant found in Kánara, XXV, 245.
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Lakdi Pul: bridge in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 284.
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Lakes: all district volumes, *see* under district name.

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Lákha: a Sind chief of Samma Rájpút tribe (1300), V, 132.
Lákha Jádeja: Cutch chief (1350-1365), V, 134.
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Lakhera, Lakheri: a caste of lac bracelet-makers in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 114-116; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 351-352; in Sholápur district, XX, 121; in Khándesh, XII, 74, 234; in Násik district, XVI, 53.
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Lakhmidevayya, Lakhmideva, Lakshmidhara: Kalachurya Sankama's officer (1178), I, pt. ii, 487.
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Lakshmarasa: feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Someśvara II, I, pt. ii, 443.
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Lakshmidhara: son of Bháskarácharya, in the service of Jaitrapála the Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 239, 521, 526.
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Lalliya : the Sáhi (chief) of Ohind near Swát, I, pt. i, 468.
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Látesvara: Suvarnavarsha Karkarája, son of Indrarája, I, pt. ii, 310, 400.

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Launi: another name for the Kori, the eastern mouth of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538.

Lauraceæ: species of oil-yielding plants, XXV, 224.

Laut Mir: Red Sea, I, pt. i, 492.

Lava: son of Ráma, Bir-Gujars claim descent from, IX, pt. i, 482; said to be the founder of the Ráthor tribe of Rajpúts, IX, pt. ii, 39.

Lavád: arbitration court in Ahmadábád district, IV, 194.

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Lavandula Burmanni: oil-yielding aromatic plant common in the Dakhan, XXV, 224.

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Lavas: or Lors, Ajmer Gujars, origin of connection with Gujarát Kanbis, IX, pt. i, 491, 492.

Lavji Nasarvánji Vadia: foreman in the Surat Dockyard; Bombay Dockyard built under the supervision of; first Pársi master builder, IX, pt. ii, 192 note 3.

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Leave-taking: Pátáne Prabhu ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 212.

Leguminosæ: species of famine, oil-yielding, fibrous and poisonous plants, XXV, 197-199, 217-218, 231-232, 242-244, 264.

Lekhapanchásika: work containing forms of letters, deeds, patents, etc., I, pt. ii, 241 and note 4, 525 notes 5 and 7.

Lemon: tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 48.

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Leyden: poet and scholar, his desire to rank Europeans among Kshátriyas, IX, pt. i, 442 note 6 continued on p. 443.
Li: Chinese linear measure, I, pt. ii, 184; I, pt. i, 79.
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Mahimangad: hill fort in Sátára district, description and history of, XIX, 12, 513-515.

Mahimangad-Panhála: Mahádev hill spur in Sátára district, XIX, 8.

Mahimatgad: hill fort in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 4.

Mahim causeway: in Thána district, XIII, 323.

Mahindri: the river Máhi, I, pt. i, 510.

Mahipála, Mahipáladeva: Chudásama ruler of Káthiáwár (917), his coins, I, pt. i, 138, 466, 469; I, pt. ii, 383.

Mahipala: brother of Kumárapála, I, pt. i, 181; father of Ajayapála, Chaulukya king, *id.* 194.

Mahipalgad: hill fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 7; place of interest, *id.* 585.

Mahipatgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 4, 345.

Mahishakas, Mahishmat: Southern Country, I, pt. ii, 135; Mahárashtra, *id.* 140.

Máhishmati, Mahishmatipattana, Mahishmatipura: lord of, I, pt. ii, 439 and note 2, 450, 457, 523.

Máhlung: *citras medica*, fruit tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 49.

Mahmud, Mahmud Adil Sháh, etc.: *see* Muhammad, Muhammad Adil Sháh, etc.

Mahóba: province in Bundelkhand, I, pt. i, 178.

Mahommed: *see* Muhammad.

Mahrat Desh: the Marátha country, I, pt. i, 524.

Mahrespand Jasan: chief highday, Zoroaster proclaims his religion on, IX, pt. ii, 219.

Mahuda: *see* Moha.

Mahudha: town in Kaira district, III, 173.

Máhul: seaport in Thána district, XIV, 219.

Mahuli: hill and fort in Thána district, XIII, 7; Hindu chiefship at (1453), *id.* 442; held by Jawhár chief (1626), *id.* 454; lost to the Mughals (1670), *id.* 475; reduced by Malik Ahmed (1485), I, pt. ii, 32, 39; captured by Shiváji, *id.* 69; Dickinson's survey of, its history, XIV, 219-220.

Mahuli: fort in Násik district, XVI, 489; delivered to Khán Zámán (1636), *id.* 656, 660.

Máhuli: village in Sátára district, temples at, XIX, 516-519; Sir John Malcom at (1807), *id.* 301; Bájiráv at (1818), *id.* 302; XVIII, pt. ii, 298.

Máhura: I, pt. i, 519. *See* Mathura.

Mahuvá: sub-division in Baroda territory, VII, 578-580. *Town*, *id.* 580.

Mahuva: port and town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 238, 536, 537.

Máhyár: Herbad, brings copy of the *Vandidád* from Yezd in Persia to Uch in India, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 1, 189 notes 2 and 3.

Mailaladevi: Western Chálukya king Someśvara I's wife, I, pt. ii, 438, 440.

Mailaladevi: Ratta chieftain Sena I's wife, I, pt. ii, 551, 553.

Mailaladevi: Gutta prince Vikramáditya III's wife, I, pt. ii, 579, 583, 584.

Mailalamahádevi: daughter of the Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI and wife of the Goa Kádamba Jayakeśin II, I, pt. ii, 449, 565, 569.

Mailalatirtha: founder of the Káreya sect of the Jains, I, pt. ii, 550, 552.

Mailárayya: Kalachurya Bijjala's governor of Tardavádi, I, pt. ii, 460, 473.

Maimatgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 346.

Mairál: Bapu, Baroda courtier, accompanies Gangádhar Shástri to Poona (1815), VII, 222.

Mairinja: modern Miraj, I, pt. ii, 254 and note 3, 546.

Máis: Máhi river, I, pt. i, 544.

Maithila: sub-division of Gaud Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1.

Maithilas: people mentioned in the Chandel stone inscription, I, pt. i, 469.

Maitland: Captain (1759), brings the Sidi to terms at Surat, XI, 447.

Maitrakas: tribal name of Mehrs, I, pt. i, 75 and note 6, 87-88; identified with Mhers, *id.* 135, 136, 141, 142 and note 2; Mihiras, Meds, or Mers, IX, pt. i, 486, 492. *See* Mihiras.

Maitráyani: a sub-division of the Bráhmans in Khándesh, XII, 52; in Násik, XVI, 41.

Maitreya: disciple of Nakulisá, founder of a branch of Pásupata school, I, pt. i, 84.

Maitreya: Bodhisattva, XIII, 408 note 2; or the coming Buddha, XIV, 132 note 5; image

of, at Sopára, *id.* 329, 330 and note 1, 403, 410, 412.
Majam: river in Mahi Kántha, V, 357.
Májum: preparation of *bhang*, IX, pt. i, p. xxxiii.
Majevadi: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 537-538. *See* also I, pt. i, 176.
Májgaon: rock in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 4.
Majháli: village in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 330.
Májid Khán: successor of Abdul Ghafar of Savanur (1721-1751); signs a treaty with the Peshwa (1746), I, pt. ii, 656; yields territory in the Karnátak to the Peshwa (1747), *id.* 665; takes part in the contests for the Nizám's throne; his intrigues with the French; conspires first in favour of and afterwards against Muzaffar Jang; his death (1751), *id.* 666.
Majmudárs; district accountants, I, pt. i, 212, 213 note 2; in Broach, II, 485, 512.
Major: author, his account of India in the 15th century, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.
Mák: the dewy land, a tract in Cutch, V, 75 note 2, 106.
Maka: food as well as medicinal plant, XXV, 186, 260.
Makanpur: near Cawnpur, tomb of Saint Badi-ud-din Madarsháh at, IX, pt. ii, 22, 64.
Makara: fish, tribal badge of the Mehrs, I, pt. i, 87, 135.
Makara: Magára kingdom, uprooted by Narasimha II, I, pt. ii, 507.
Makaradhvaja: chief of Mehrs, his fights with Mayuradhvaja, I, pt. i, 87; ancestor of Mher chiefs of Porbandar, *id.* 135; founder of Jethvás, IX, pt. i, 127.
Makarandgad: hill in Ratnágiri district, X, 4.
Mákarappi: village mentioned in a Haidarábád grant, I, pt. ii, 356.
Makar Nimbori: *wild citron*, fruit in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 49.
Makar-Sankrant: Hindu holiday, IX, pt. i, 394; XVIII, pt. i, 254.
Makarvalli: village in Dhárwár, inscriptions at, XXII, 770.
Makávatinagara: Ghar Mandala, territory given to Chohán, IX, pt. i, 484.
Makhan Devi: Hindu goddess, story about lamp burning at Ratanpur, IX, pt. i, 361.
Makka, Makkah: Sunni place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. ii, 30, 47, 56, 126, 171; temple at, captured by Sadu Wahhabi (1803), *id.* 12 note 3; wall in a mosque, *id.* 131; I, pt. i, 204, 514, 520.
Mákni: place of interest in Rewa Kántha, VI, 164.
Mako: a common weed found in tropical and temperate parts, XXV, 202.
Makrán: coast of, described by Arab travellers, I, pt. i, 508, 511, 516.
Makrandgad: hill fort in Sátára district, temple of Mallikarjun at, XIX, 5, 9, 509, 519-520.
Makranis: foreigners from the Makran coast in Gujarát, Sunnis by faith, IX, pt. ii, 18.
Makri: an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 222.
Makta: *see* Khand.
Maktab: Mulla's school, IX, pt. ii, 132.
Maktum: concealed *imáms* of the Ismáilias, IX, pt. ii, 48.
Makur-limbo: a medicinal oil-yielding plant, XXV, 222.
Makuteśvaranátha: the god Shiva, grants made to the temple of, I, pt. ii, 348 and note 7.
Makwánás: special community of part foreign descent in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 11; Hindu converts from Makwana tribe of Rájpúts or Kolis, marriages among, distinct community of, Sunni in faith, *id.* 65-66; Rájpúts, peasant proprietors, IX, pt. i, 130; same as Jhálás, I, pt. i, 140; in Mahi Kántha, V, 419; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 115.
Mala: kings, apparently of the Malapas, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495.
Mala: hill pass in Ratnágiri district, X, 166.
Mala: village in Sátára district, XIX, 520.
Malabár: I, pt. ii, 4, 66, 133, 140; province, held by the Alupa race, *id.* 183; the Syrians settle on the coast of, *id.* 189; district, *id.* 280, 282 note 5; Ibráhim Adil Sháh's campaign into, *id.* 648; Arabs on the coast of (B. C. 177-100), IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1; spread of the Pársis along, *id.* 195; ports of, I, pt. i, 515, 529, 537; imports of sandalwood to Sopára from (300 A. D.), XIII, 406; its trade with Thána ports (810-1260), *id.* 429, 430, 431, 434; (1300-1500), *id.* 440; centre of trade with China and Archipelago, *id.* 444; imported bamboos, *id.* 445; (1500-1670), *id.* 465; exports of grain to Bombay (1833-1836), *id.* 577 note 5, 579; identified with Ophir, XIV, 318.
Malabár Hill: in Bombay city, state of, in 1664, XIII, 474.
Malabari-elachi: food plant, XXV, 176.
Malabaris: Musalmán traders in Násik district, XVI, 79.
Malabár Point: derivation of the name, X, 342 note 4; XXXVI, pt. iii, 667. *See* Shri-Gundi.
Malabars: pirates in the Indian Seas, XIII, 484.
Malacca: Thána trade with (A. D. 150), XIII 416; (810-1260), *id.* 429; Hindus found in (1300-1500), *id.* 446; (1530-1670), *id.* 464, 465; (1660-1710), *id.* 486.
Malachra: *capitata* or *rotundifolia*, fibrous plant, XXV, 227.
Malád: an estate, in Thána district, XIII, 545.
Máladeva: chief minister of Arjunadeva and Sárangadeva, I, pt. i, 204.
Malakshah: (1070-1092) Saljuki emperor, IX, pt. ii, 37.
Málaladevi: *see* Malala Mahádevi.
Malalu: sandy soil in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 4.
Málan: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
Malang: a Musalmán ascetic school, XIV, 221.
Malanggad: fort in Thána district, XIII, 8; attempted capture of (1780), *id.* 506; shrine of Háji Abd-ul-Rahman at, history, description, XIV, 220-223.
Malapas: people of the Malenád, subdued by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 495; dispersed by Achagi, *id.* 219, 574.
Malaprabha: *see* Malprabha.
Malaprahárini: modern Malprabha, I, pt. ii, 497.

Malav : reservoir in Ahmadábád district, IV, 19.
Malava, *pl.* Malavaru : a caste of husbandmen, in Dhárwár district, XXII, 140; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 175.
Malava or Vikrama era : (B. C. 57), founder of, IX, pt. i, 462 ; I, pt. ii, 311 ; I, pt. i, 67, 124, 465, 467, 469.
Málava : one of the nine kingdoms, I, pt. ii, 403 note 3 ; I. pt. i, 64 ; tribe, *id.* 28 ; its capital, I, pt. ii, 494. *See* also Malwa and Malavas.
Malavalli : village in Mysore, I, pt. ii, 277.
Malavaramarin : slayer of the Malavas or people of the *ghát* country ; title of the Goa Kádamba prince Permádi, I, pt. ii, 569, 570.
Málavas : people of Málwa in Central India and of South-Eastern Rájpútána ; their era and coins ; conquered by the Early Gupta king Samudragupta, I, pt. ii, 311 ; their country falls into the hands of Toramána and in 532-533 A. D. forms part of the kingdom of Vishnuvardhana Yasodharman ; the northern part of their country is held by the Mauryas ; subdued by the Western Chálukya king Pulikeśin II, *id.* 189, 312, 350 ; defeated by Vijayáditya, *id.* 368 ; subjugated by the Rashtrakúta king Dantidurga, *id.* 389 ; conquered by Govinda III, *id.* 395, 396 ; protected against the Gurjaras by Govinda III, *id.* 400 ; king of, worships Amoghavarsha I, *id.* 402 ; their capital burnt by Hoysala Ereyanga, feudatory of the Western Chálukyas, *id.* 494 ; king of the, made vassal of Vikramáditya II styled also VI, *id.* 219 ; defeated by the Devagiri Yádava Singhana, *id.* 524 ; Krishna claims success over, *id.* 527 ; Malloi of Multan, conquered Malwa, founded Malava era, IX, pt. i, 462.
Málávdi : village in Sátára district, XIX, 520-521.
Málaviká : cousin of the king of Vidarbha, I, pt. ii, 147.
Málavikágnimitra : Sanskrit drama by Kálidás, I, pt. ii, 146.
Málavya : lake at Dholka, built by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.
Malaya : country, I, pt. ii, 216 ; hills, *id.* 442 ; Vikramáditya VI marches through, *id.* 444.
Malayamatidevi : I, pt. ii, 448. *See* Malleyamádevi.
Malaya Parvat : mountain range in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 4.
Málayas : attack Uttamabhadras, I, pt. ii, 148.
Malayavati : queen of Kuntala Śátakarni Sátaváhana, I, pt. ii, 171.
Malayeśvara : Shiva's attendant, I, pt. ii, 482.
Malcom : Sir John, defeats the Peshwa, Holkar and Nágpur chief at Mahidpur (1817), XVI, 195 ; XII, 254 ; at Mahuli (1817), XVIII, pt. ii, 298 ; Bájiráv surrenders to, *id.* 303 and note 2 ; I, pt. ii, 611 ; IX, pt. i, 60 note 5 ; his notice of Bhats and their mode of revenge, *id.* 210 note 3 ; of Charans as guards or Valávás, *id.* 217 notes 2 and 3, 295 and notes 1 and 2, 482 note 7 ; his notice of Mandu (1820), I, pt. i, 383 ; his remark on Bohorás (1823), IX, pt. ii, 29 note 1 ; his remarks on the condition of Sátára (1824), XIX, 309 ; sequestrates Baroda territory (1828), VII, 241-242 ; visits Pavai in Thána district (1830), XIV, 299 ; opens the Bor pass, XIII, 318 ; his minute on Cutch, V, 166, 265-277 ; rewards Ardeshir Dhanjisha, IX, pt. ii, 198 note 5 ; second sequestration of Baroda by (1832), VII, 244 ; curtails Gáikwár's authority, *id.* 302, 403 ; notice of Sálsette (1833), I, pt. ii, 128.
Malcolm-peth : trade centre, XIX, 214. *See* Mahábaleshvar.
Male : country, subjugated by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 496, 499 ; by the Hángal Kadamba Kamadeva, *id.* 563 ; kings of, *id.* 507.
Málegaon : sub-division in Násik district, details, area, aspect, climate, water, history, land revenue, stock, holdings, crops, people, XVI, 345, 349. *Town*, fort, siege (1818), *id.* 450-455 ; XII, 255 ; I, pt. ii, 630 ; military head-quarters at, *id.* 631.
Málegaon : village in Ahmadnagar district, temple at, XVII, 727.
Malek-ul-Tujár : *see* Malik-ul-Tujár.
Male-making : *see* Pumsavana.
Maleo : cape of, east of Cambay, identification of, I, pt. i, 539.
Malepas : people of the *Malenád*, or hilly country, conquered by Rájarája, I, pt. ii, 308, 495.
Málerkotlá : state, I, pt. ii, 346 note 4.
Malet : Charles, chief of the English at Surat (1775), I, pt. i, 402 ; appointed British resident in Poona (1785), XVIII, pt. ii, 268 ; British envoy (1790), XVIII, pt. iii, 409.
Malet : Mrs., tomb of, at Bankot.
Malet Spring : at Mátheran, XIV, 244-245.
Maleus : Mount (in Central India), mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
Málgár : a caste of flower-sellers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 253.
Malgund : village in Dhárwár district, inscription and temple at, XXII, 770 ; I, pt. ii, 440 note 3.
Malhárgad : port in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
Malhári : *see* Pánbhari.
Malhári Koli : sub-division of Kolis in Thána district, XIII, 173.
Malharji Holkar : *see* Malhárráv Holkar.
Malharrav : Honávar chief (1510), helped by the Portuguese, XV, pt. ii, 110, 279, 309.
Malhárráv : son of Khanderáv Gáikwár, retires on a pension to Nadiád, I, pt. i, 412 ; breaks out in rebellion in Káthiáwár ; is captured by Babaji Appaji and Vithal Devaji, *id.* 413.
Malhárráv Gáikwár, His Highness : (1870-1875), his plots and imprisonment, ascends the *gádi*, his vengeance on his enemies, mismanages the government, marries Lakshmibai (1874), attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, his trial (1875), deposed, VII, 278-284 ; substitutes *kámávisdars* for *izardárs*, *id.* 370-371 ; his banks, *id.* 409-410 ; institutes *varishta* court, *id.* 444 ; *see* also I, pt. i, 442-443.
Malhárráv Holkar : Bájiráv Peshwa's officer, plunders Dánta and Vadnagar and exacts tribute from Pálanpur, I, pt. i, 317 ; defeats Dia Bahádur, governor of Mándu, and captures Mándu, *id.* 382 ; founder of the Holkar

family, I, pt. ii, 600; repulsed Portuguese attack on Thána (1739), XIV, 360.
Malhárráv Khuni: Dámáji Gáikwár's deputy at Ahmadábád, collects tribute in Gujarát (1740), I, pt. i, 322, 323.
Mali: professional caste of husbandmen in Gujarát said to be Kanbis, religious sects, faith in early beliefs, snake-worship, IX, pt. i, 153, 172; a class of gardeners, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, IX, pt. ii, 88; a caste of gardeners, I, pt. i, 450; in Cutch, V, 70; in Khándesh, XII, 69; in Thána district, XIII, 61-62; at Mátheráu, XIV, 265; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 242-244; in Násik, XVI, 47; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 309-310; XVIII, pt. ii, 1; in Sátára district, XIX, 79; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 93; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 143; in Kolába district, XI, 62-63; in Janjira state, *id.* 412; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 89-91; in Sholápur district, XX, 91; in Ratnágiri district, X, 124.
Máli: apparently Mália in North Káthiáwár, capture of, I, pt. i, 506 and note 5; island, *id.* 509.
Mália (Hatti): town in Káthiáwár, head-quarters of the curious tribe of the Hattis, their founder, VIII, 538.
Mália (Miana): petty state and town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 166, 539-540; IX, pt. i, 126; temple at, I, pt. i, 153; captured by the British (1809), VII, 325.
Máliba: identified with Málwa, expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 467.
Málik: Sunni *imám*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2, 126.
Malik: a caste of Rájpút converts in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 66; the name coined by Musalmán governors, *id.* 25; conversion of, by Muhammad Ghazni (1025), *id.* 3 note 3; in Khándesh, XII, 127; in Kaira district, III, 82.
Málika: wife of the Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI, I, pt. ii, 449.
Malika Jáhán: mosque of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 630.
Málik Ahmed Beheri: first Nizámsháhi king of Ahmadnagar, reduces the *ghát* and Konkan forts, I, pt. ii, 32; takes Mahuli fort in Thána district (1485), XIV, 320; takes Chákan and Junnar forts, XVIII, pt. iii, 122, 225; captures Chavand and Purandhar forts (1486), *id.* 124, 433; takes Jivdhan fort (1489), *id.* 140; takes Dándá Rajpuri (1490), I, pt. ii, 32; makes the Sidis captain of Janjira fort (1490), XI, 434; defeats Bahmani troops near modern Ahmadnagar, lays siege to Daulatábád; founds Ahmadnagar (1490), XVIII, pt. ii, 220-221.
Malik Ambar: Abyssinian minister of Ahmadnagar, his epithet, IX, pt. ii, 12; sets up Mortiza as king and founds a city at Kharki; defeats the Mughal general Khán-i-Khánán and retakes Ahmadnagar and Berar; his attack on Bassein and Sálsette (1611), XIII, 453; makes Junnar Nizámsháhi capital (1605); is defeated by Sháh Jahán (1617) and forced to surrender; his death (1626), I, pt. ii, 624; XIII, 464; his revenue system, I, pt. ii, 38; XVI, 208; XIII, 550 note 4, 553-554 note 3; XVIII, pt. ii, 223, 317-320; XX, 286-287; XI, 143, 169 and note 4; XII, 266-267 note 1.
Malik Báyazid: son and successor of Shujáat Khán, *sultán* of Málwa, with the title of Báz Bahádur (1555-1570), I, pt. i, 369.
Malik Eiaz: Gujarát general, defeats the Portuguese at Cheul (1508), XI, 274; again defeats the Portuguese at Cheul (1522), XIII, 449.
Malikhas: Nabathæan king, I, pt. i, 542, 543.
Maliki: one of the four Sunni schools, IX pt. ii, 126 note 1.
Malik-i-Maidán: the famous Bijápur gun, XVII, 36 note 2, 369 note 1; XXIII, 639-641.
Malik Kabir: Sultán Firuzsháh, deputes Zíá-ud-din Barni to Broach, I, pt. i, 514.
Malik Káfur: slave-general of Alá-ud-din; invades the Dakhan (1306) and takes Rámdeva prisoner (1307), I, pt. ii, 251, 532, 618; XII, 242; is sent to subdue Tailangana and on his way is entertained hospitably at Devagiri (1309), *id.* 251, 533; is sent to Dorasamudra (1310), *id.* 509, 533; returns to Delhi (1311), *id.* 533; is sent against Śamkara whom he puts to death, and fixes his residence at Devagiri (1312), *id.* 251, 533, 619; is summoned to Delhi, poisons Alá-ud-din, and is assassinated (1316), *id.* 533. *See* also I, pt. i, 205, 229; XII, 242; XVIII, pt. ii, 215 note 2; XIX, 225 note 1; destroys Dabhol (1312), X, 327; reduces Cheul (1314), XI, 272; destroys Hoysala power (1312), XV, pt. ii, 91; puts to death Śankardev, son of Rámadev, XVII, 352 note 5; XXI, 361; XXII, 402; XXIII, 396.
Malik Mughis Khilji: minister of Sultán Hoshang (1405-1434), I, pt. i, 359.
Malik Muizzuddin: conquers Gujarát and plunders Kambáyat, I, pt. i, 515.
Malik Mukbil: Gujarát governor, I, pt. i, 230.
Malik Názir: Faruki king (1399-1437) of Khándesh; seizes the fort of Asirgad, builds the town of Burhánpur and Zeinábád; recovers the fort of Thálner from his brother (1417); takes Sultánpur and overruns Nandurbár; is defeated by Alá-ud-din Bahamani (1435); capture of Burhánpur; extent of the Khándesh dominions during his time; his death (1437), *id.* 620-621; his fights with Gujarát and Ahmadnagar kings, XII, 244-245, 454.
Malik Rája: founder (1370-1399) of the Khándesh Fárukis, Thalner and Karanda districts granted to, by Feroz Tughlik (1370), invades Gujarát, is defeated and besieged at Thalner by Muzáfar Sháh (1394), promotes architecture and agriculture, his death (1399), XII, 243-244, 454; I, pt. ii, 620.
Malik Rehan: tomb of, in Bijápur district, XXIII, 617.
Malik Sandal: mosque of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 631.
Malik Shában: reservoir in Ahmadábád district, IV, 18.
Malikshábi: the corrected year; the Persian revenue year, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.

Malik Tokan: Bahádur Sháha's governor of Diu, fortifies Bassein (1532), defeated by the Portuguese, XIV, 28-29.
Malik Tughán: captain of freebooters (1347), I, pt. i, 230-231.
Malik-ul-Tujár: a Bahmani chief, is sent to subdue the *ghâts* and the Konkan (1420), I, pt. ii, 588; seizes Máhim (Bombay) and Sálsette (1429), *id.* 30; is again sent with a considerable force (1451); builds the fort of Chákan; overruns the lands of the Shirke family; is induced to march against Shankar Rái of Khelna; is surrounded and defeated, *id.* 31, 588; *see* also X, 193; XIII, 441; XIV, 226-227; XVIII, pt. ii, 216-217; XXIV, 224, 323; IX, pt. ii, 3 note 1.
Málim: navigator, derivation of the word, XIII, 716.
Malindya: mount mentioned by Varáha Mihira, I, pt. i, 533.
Málingi: town on the Krishna opposite Talakad, I, pt. ii, 497; inscription at (1290), *id.* 509. *See* Jananáthapura.
Malippala: town probably in Nizám's country, I, pt. i, 540.
Malkana: temple of, at Ruddawádi, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 428 note 1.
Malkápur: town in Kolhápur state, temples at, XXIV, 313.
Málkhed: capital of the later Ráshtrakútas, I, pt. i, 120, 514; destroyed by the Chalukya king Tailappa (972), *id.* 519; I, pt. ii, 10, 11, 17, 24; in Nizám's territory, *id.* 200, 396, 403, 450; Ráshtrakútas of, *id.* 299 note 4, 327 note 7, 341 note 2, 386, 423; Ráshtrakúta capital, *id* 382; records of the family of, *id.* 383; burnt by Gunaka Vijayáditya III, *id.* 411; plundered by the Paramára king, *id.* 422; dynasty, *id.* 424, 425; first capital of the Western Chálukyas, *id.* 427, 430; *see* also XV, pt. ii, 84; IX, pt. ii, 2 note 1; XIII, 424, 434. *See* Mányakheta.
Malkungani: an oil-yielding plant common on the *ghâts* and in Konkan, XXV, 216.
Malla: brother of Bichana, I, pt. ii, 243.
Malla: Yádava king Krishna's officer, I, pt. ii, 245, 527, 529.
Malla: of Gutta family, I, pt. ii, 452, 580.
Malla: Lingáyat brothers, founders of Kittur, I, pt. ii, 668.
Mallala Mahádevi: *see* Mailala Mahádevi.
Mallali: musical instrument, I, pt. ii, 577.
Mallana: Vira-Ballála II's officer (1203), I, pt. ii, 506.
Mallappa: *desái* of Kittur, resumes possession of his territory from the Maráthás; assists General Wellesly (1803), obtains a *sanad* from the Peshwa (1809); is confirmed in his possessions by General Munro; fictitious adoption by; his death, I, pt. ii, 669-670.
Mallavalli: village grants to the Vira Somnáth temple by the Hángal Kádamba Kámadeva, I, pt. ii, 484.
Mallaya: Jagaddeva's companion in assassinating Vijjana, I, pt. ii, 226.
Mallayan: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6; place of interest, *id.* 585.
Malleyamadevi: Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI's wife, I, pt. ii, 448.
Malleyasáhani: Billama's officer, I, pt. ii, 520.
Mallideva: Singhana's officer, I, pt. ii, 523.
Mallideva: Yádava king Rámachandra's governor of Huligere (1295-1296), I, pt. ii, 530, 564.
Mallideva: son of Gutta I (1115), I, pt. ii, 579, 580, 581.
Mallidevarasa: Kalachurya Sankama's feudatory (1180), I, pt. ii, 488, 489.
Mallikárjuna: Hindu god, temple of, at Degambe, I, pt. ii, 571.
Mallikárjuna: seventeenth Siláhára king (1156-1160) of Konkan, XIII, 422 note 1; defeated by Kumárapála's general Ambada, his grants at Chiplun and Bassein, *id.* 426; slain, *id.* 436; *see* also I, pt. i, 185, 186 and I, pt. ii, 24, 539; XIV, 386.
Mallikárjuna: Ratta chieftain, son of Lakshmideva I (1204-1208), I, pt. ii, 551, 556, 557.
Mallikárjuna: Kádamba ruler (1231) also styled Mallideva, I, pt. ii, 564.
Mallikárjuna I: (1132-1145), son of the Hángal Kádamba Tailappa II; feudatory of Someśvara III and Perma Jagadekamalla II, I, pt. ii, 456, 559, 562.
Mallikárjuna: fifth Vijayanagar king (1451-1465), XV, pt. ii, 96 note 4, 100.
Mallikárjuna: hill in Sátára district, caves at, XIX, 11, 521-523.
Mallisetti: *see* Malla.
Mallishena: epitaph of, I, pt. ii, 407.
Mallotus Philippinensis: vegetable poison, XXV, 268; vegetable antidotes to bites of poisonous animals, *id.* 275.
Mallu Adil Sháh: son and successor of Ismail Ádil Sháh; is deposed (1534), I, pt. ii, 642; *see* also XXIII, 413.
Mallugi: Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 235, 517, 519; takes Parnakheta, *id.* 235, 516; at war with Vijjana, *id.* 237; enemy of Bhillama, *id.* 238 and note 2.
Mallu Khán: commandant of Mándu, assumes the title of Kadirsháh Málwi and makes Mándu his capital, indifference of, to the orders of Sher Sháh Sur; does homage to Sher Sháh at Sárangpur (1542), flies to Gujarát and attacks Mándu with Gujarát forces; the defeat of, by one of Sher Sháh's generals, I, pt. i, 368, 369.
Máloji: Mudhol chief (1661), XXIV, 394.
Máloji Bhonsle: Shiváji's grandfather, takes Sháháji to his patron Lukhji Jadhavráv during *Holi* festival; is raised to the command of 5,000 horse with the title of Máloji Rája Bhonsle, XVII, 389; *see* also XVIII, pt. ii, 222-223; I, pt. ii, 591.
Máloji Gáikwár: Dámáji's (1732-1768) uncle, recovers Baroda, VII, 174.
Malprabha: river in Southern Marátha Country, XXI, 12; XXII, 7; XXIII, 11; XXIV, 11; *see* also I, pt. ii, 497, 503, 504, 506, 519, 524.
Malprabha Gangharvgad: hill spur in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 7.
Malpur: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 417; Rathod chiefship, IX, pt. i, 128.
Málsej or Málshet: pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 320, 403; XVIII, pt. ii, 149.

Malsiras : village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 258.
Malsiras : sub-division in Sholápur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XX, 398-400. *Town*, temples at, *id.* 413-414.
Maltecoræ : tribe mentioned by Pliny I, pt. i, 534.
Malthara : village in Poona district, tomb and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 258-259.
Malundi : trade centre (1350) north of Málwan, I, pt. ii, 37.
Málva : *see* Málwa.
Málvaceæ : food, oil-yielding and fibrous plants, XXV, 194, 215, 226.
Málvan : sub-division of Ratnágiri district, details of, X. 2, 313-315 ; customs division, its trade, *id.* 185. *Town* and port, its population, trade, manufactures, health, history and fort at, *id.* 346-352 ; *see* also *id.* 172, 177, 186, 198 ; derivation of the name, *id.* 346 note 4 ; fort of, built by Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 68, 69 ; his naval head-quarters, description, *id.* 75 ; taken by the English (1765) and restored, *id.* 106, ceded to the English (1812), *id.* 112.
Málvan : village in Sálsette, XIV, 223.
Málvans : Sávant and Kolhápur ship captains, I, pt. ii, 88 ; pirates, X, 197, 350 and note 9, 351, 378.
Malvi : breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 55.
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Málwa Dohad : route, shrine of Kalika on, IX, pt. i, p. xi.
Málwa Sultáns : (1400-1570), history of, I, pt. i, 356-371.
Malyah : country included in Sáran or South Gujarát, mentioned by Alberuni, I, pt. ii, 4.
Mama : lady's maid, IX, pt. ii, 96.
Mámala : modern Mával, I, pt. ii, 175.
Mámaláhára : Mámala or hilly Dakhan district, modern Mával, I, pt. ii, 175.
Mámallapuram : town, Pallava inscriptions at, I, pt. ii, 331.
Mambaros : perhaps Mahikshatrap, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 543, 544.
Mamdápur : village in Bijápur, story, temples, lakes, inscriptions, XXIII, 661-663, 313 ; record at, I, pt. ii, 526.
Mámhal : Arab word for Anáhilváda, I, pt. i, 508, 509 note 3, 511.
Mamjár : caste of Musalmán bracelet-sellers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 290.
Mámlatdár : officer of a district yielding about five lakhs of revenue under the Maráthás, I, pt. ii, 99 ; his duties, XII, 268 ; XIII, 555-556 ; revenue farmer, his powers, had armed messengers, *id.* 559-560, 561, 563 note 4, 564 ; in Poona district under the Peshwás, XVIII, pt. ii, 325 note 2.
Mámo : spirit as maternal uncle, lives in Khijaro tree, his dread, IX, pt. i, 270 and note 3, 284-285.
Mámváni : thirteenth Siláhára king (1060), XIII, 422 note 1, 425 ; *see* also XIV, 8 ; I, pt. ii, 539, 543, 567.
Mán : river in Sholápur district, XX, 4.
Man : bamboo, XXV, 208.
Mán : sub-division of Sátára district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XIX, 434-436 ; military post (1464), *id.* 227 ; under the Saif-Ain-ul-Mulk (1551), *id.* 228-229.
Mána : *see* Mauna.
Mána : Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 386.
Mána : tribe, support Indrarája of Gujarát, I, pt. ii, 400, 408.
Managoli : in the Bijápur district, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 423 note 5, 503, 521.
Manái : a Sind chief, supposed ancestor of the Kers in Cutch, V, 100 ; brother of the legendary hero Mod, *id.* 132, 233.
Mánáji : brother of Fatehsingh Gáikwár, assumes the government of Baroda, I, pt. i, 410 ; his death, *id.* 411.
Mánáji A'ngria I : (1733-1759), takes Kolába, forms an alliance with Sháhu, his hostility to the English and the Sidi, attacked by Sambháji A'ngria (1738), helped by the Peshwa and the English, captures Elephanta and Karanj, helps the Maráthás at Bassein (1739), attacked by Sambháji a second time (1740), makes peace with Sambháji, his territory attacked by the Peshwa (1747), helped by the Peshwa against the Sidi, XI, 150-152 ; his death (1759), *id.* 154.
Mánáji A'ngria II : (1793-1817), raised to the chiefship by Jaysing, driven from his territory by Jaysing, defeated at Cheul (1796), flees to Mahád, imprisoned by Báburáv A'ngria, again defeated and imprisoned (1799), becomes chief on Báburáv's death (1813), dies (1817), XI, 155-156.
Mánáji Gáikwár : (1789-1793), VII, 198-199.
Manaji Morár or More : Senápati of Rája Sháhu, I, pt. i, 389 ; (1710), XVIII, pt. ii, 242.
Manakatti : village in Dhárwár, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 562 note 8.
Manalarata : Western Ganga prince Permánadi Butugá's feudatory, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4, 421.
Manalkudi : town, family of, I, pt. ii, 334.
Mánalur : village on the Tungabhadra and family, I, pt. ii, 437 and note 4.

Mánánka : early Ráshtrakúta prince ; Ráshtrakúta family, I, pt. i, 120.
Mánápur : deserted village in Khándesh, Mánábai's temple at, XII, 456, 104.
Mánapura : city, perhaps Málkhed, grants from, I, pt. i, 120, 132 ; *see* also I, pt. ii, 438.
Manár (Alang) : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 356.
Mánas : tribe associated with the introduction of sun-worship, I, pt. i, 142.
Mánasnripa : Chálukya ruler (390 A. D.), XII, 240 note 3.
Mánasollása : Sanskrit work of the later Chálukya king Someśvara, I, pt. ii, 456. *See Abhilashitarthachintámani.*
Mánávadar : town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 540.
Mánavadharmaśástra : Sanskrit work on Hindu law, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2.
Mánavarman : prince of Ceylon, helps the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, his war with Chalukya Pulikesi II ; obtains help from Narasimhavarman I in his invasion of Ceylon, I, pt. ii, 324.
Mánavas : Sanskrit for men, I, pt. ii, 278 note 1.
Manávár : táluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 540.
Mánavya : Chálukya hero, I, pt. ii, 180 ; race, *id.* 180, 211, 278 and note 1 ; *gotra, id.* 286, 287 note 4, 290 note 3, 337 and note 1, 339 ; son of Harita, *id.* 339 and note 7.
Mánbháv : hill in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 4.
Mánbháv : caste of religious beggars, in Khándesh district, XII, 122 ; in Thána district, XIII, 199 ; in Násik district, XVI, 73 ; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 181-184 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 459 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 120-122.
Manchanná : Kalachurya Bijjála's minister and rival of Basava, I, pt. ii, 226, 479.
Manchar : market town in Poona district, old reservoir and mosque at, XVIII, pt. iii, 253.
Mancharam : Bráhman of Morvi, converted by Muhammad Begada ; Sarod Bohoras claim descent from, IX, pt. ii, 58 note 2.
Mancherji Kharsedji : Seth, Dutch broker, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 1 ; visits Delhi, *id.* 197 note 2.
Mancherpura : a Surat city ward, named after Mr. Mancherji, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 1.
Mánd : maritime island mentioned by Al Idrisi, I, pt. i, 509.
Mand : food plants found on the *ghát*s, XXV, 187.
Mándád, Mandagada : creek in Kolába district, XI, 9-10 ; port, its trade, *id.* 349 ; stone monuments at, *id.* 473 ; caves at, I, pt. ii, 174.
Mandagara or Mandagora : mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny, identified with Mandangad fort in Ratnágiri district, I, pt. i, 541-546 ; X, 192 note 3, 352 ; or with a village north of Bánkot, X, 319 ; or with Mándál in Kolába district, I, pt. ii, 1, 2 note 5, 174.
Mandagas : Sudra class of sun-worshippers, I, pt. i, 142.
Mandai : market in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 313-316.
Mándal : fort and town in Ahmedábád district, IV, 345 ; expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 518, 520 and note 2.
Mandali : modern Mándal, Mulanáthadev's temple at, I, pt. i, 161 and note 2 ; old province, I, pt. ii, 428 note 4, 443.
Mandalika : Chudasama ruler of Junágadh, I, pt. i, 70.
Mandali-Nagara : temple of Muleśvara at, I, pt. i, 161 and note 2.
Mandána : fort in Khándesh, XII, 456.
Mandangad : fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 4, 352 ; *see* also I, pt. i, 546 ; and I, pt. ii, 2 note 5.
Mandap : gorge in Sátára district, XIX, 203.
Mandapeshvar : vilage in Thána, remains of a Portuguese Cathedral and College at, XIV, 223-227 ; caves, I, pt. ii, 9, 12 ; caves, taken possession of, sculptures destroyed and a Church and the Royal College of Sálsette built at, by the Franciscans (1585), *id.* 56, 57 ; Portuguese remains at, *id.* 66. *See* Mont Pezier.
Mandapiká : gold canopy, won from Káma the Chedi king and presented to Somanátha, I, pt. i, 163.
Mandara : mountain, Brahma's churning stick, I, pt. ii, 340 note 1.
Mandasor : town in Western Málwa, I, pt. i, 77 ; inscription of Amsu Varman at, *id.* 81 ; defeat of Sultán Bahádur of Gujarát at (1534), *id.* 367 ; inscriptions at (A. D. 473), I, pt. ii, 310 ; records at, *id.* 312, 426 note 2 ; treaty of (1818), *id.* 630 ; *see* also XII, 254, 594.
Mandav : *see* Booth-building.
Mándav : hill range in Káthiáwár, VIII, 9.
Mandavár : Saturday, IX, pt. i, 403.
Mandavra : Hindu god, IX, pt. i, 257.
Mandavri : Hindu goddess, temple of, at Muli, worshipped by Parmárs, IX, pt. i, 136.
Mándavya : *see* Mánavya.
Mandelslo : traveller (1623-1639), I, pt. i, 224 note 2 ; at Ahmadábád (1638), *id.* 279 note 2 ; his notice of skill and honesty of Surat and Cambay Vaniás, IX, pt. i, 78 note 1 ; description of Surat Pársis by, IX, pt. ii, 190-191 ; his description of Dábhol and Jaytápur in Ratnágiri district, X, 330, 341 ; his notice of Bombay and Bándra, and the saltpans at Uran, XIV, 26, 191 ; his visit to Bijápur, its artillery, trade and politics ; XXIII, 427 ; his impressions of, *id.* 587.
Mandesar : *see* Mandasor.
Mándev : Báglán chief (1340), XIII, 440.
Mandeville : traveller (1322-1356) ; his notice of Cheul, XI, 273 note 3.
Mandherdev : hill in Sátára district, XIX, 523-524.
Mandikeshvar : holy place on the Sarasvati in Baroda state, VII, 619.
Mandisca : vegetable poison, XXV, 270.
Mándla-Borlai : town in Janjira state, XI, 465.
Mándogan : town in Ahmadnagar, temple at, XVII, 727.
Mandrup : town in Sholápur district, XX, 414.
Mánds : tribe identified with Mers, I, pt. i, 140 and note 5, 142 and note 2, 508.
Mándu : town in Central India, expedition against (1394), I, pt. i, 233 ; (1419), *id.* 237 ; hill fort, description of, *id.* 352-256 ; is made

capital of Málwa by Sultán Hoshang, *id.* 358; besieged by Ahmad Sháh of Gujarát (1418-1422), *id.* 359; captured by Muhammad II of Málwa and Muzaffar of Gujarát (1519); besieged by Sultán Bahádur of Gujarát (1526), *id.* 367; local Musalmán chiefs attempt to establish at (1536-1542), Mallu Khán the *sultán* of, *id.* 368; captured by Akbar's general Pir Muhammad (1560); retaken by Sultán Báz Bahadur (1561); re-captured by Akbar's general Abdullah Khán Uzbak (1562); visited by Akbar (1563), *id.* 369; Mughal province (1570-1720), *id.* 370, 371; is given to Muzaffar III of Gujarát by Akbar, *id.* 371; described by Abdul Fazl (1590), Farishtah (1610), Emperor Jehángir (1617), the Reverend Edward Terry (1617), *id.* 371-381; besieged by Khán Jehán Lodi, *id.* 381; captured by Udaji Pavár (1696) and Emperor Bahádur Sháh (1708); Asaph Jah Nizám-ul-Mulk, governor (1717-1721); Rája Girdhar Bahádur, governor (1722-1724); defeated by Chimnáji Pandit and Udáji Pavár; Bájiráv Peshwa, governor of (1734); included in the Pavár territory; Minábái, mother of Ramchandra Pavár, takes shelter in (1805), *id.* 382; under the Maráthás (1720-1820), *id.* 382.

Mandva: state and place of interest in Rewa Kántha, VI, 164; an estate of Chohán group, *id.* 142.

Mandva: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 541.

Mándva: village in Kolába district, XI, 350.

Mándvi: town and fort in Cutch, its harbour, population, history, palace, light-houses and temples at, V, 237-244; *see* also *id.* 151-153, 157-159.

Mándvi: town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 542.

Mandvi: sub-division of Surat district, II, 271-273; *Town*, *id.* 298; former seat of the head *mulla* of Daudi Bohoras at, IX, pt. ii, 31 note 4; Sunni Bohora disturbance at (1810), IX, pt. ii, 60 note 4, 198 note 5.

Mandvi: village in Thána, XIV, 227; Bassein copper-plate found at, XIII, 427 note 2, 457; Portuguese remains at, I, pt. ii, 65.

Mane: village in Thána district, XIV, 228.

Mánes: chiefs of Mhaswad, XIX, 231, 527.

Manekji: head of eighty-four *nukhs* or divisions of Sind Lohánas converted to Islám by Eusuf-ud-din, IX, pt. ii, 50-51.

Manekstambha: ruby pillar, worship of, IX, pt. i, 36.

Manekthari Punem: pearl-making fullmoon, observances on, IX, pt. i, 399.

Mánekváda: town in Baroda state, schools and hospitals at, VII, 488, 510.

Mang: early tribe in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 290, 323-324; depressed class in Ratnágiri district, X, 130; their depredations (1818-1819), *id.* 219; in Kolába district, XI, 73; in Janjira state, *id.* 414; in Khándesh, XII, 119; in Thána district, XIII, 194; musicians, in Kanára district, XV, pt. i, 320; in Násik, XVI, 71; *gárudis*, snake-charmers, *id.* 72; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 169-172; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 443-444; in Sátára district, XIX, 111-112; in Sholápur district, XX, 171-175; in Belgaum district, XXI, 194-195; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 111-112. *See* also Madig or Madigar.

Manga: bambu growing in Poona, Malabár, etc., XXV, 187, 208.

Mángad: fort in Kolába district, XI, 350.

Mangal: *see* Mars.

Mangalágauri: worship of, among Deshastha Bráhmans, XXIV, 56.

Mangalapura: *see* Mangrol.

Mangalapuri: identified with Puri, the Konkan Siláhára capital, I, pt. i, 108; charter issued from, by Mangalarasa, I, pt. ii, 374.

Mangalarája: *see* Mangaleśa.

Mangalarája or Mangalarasa: Gujarát Chálukya ruler (698-731), I, pt. i, 56; his plates, *id.* 108-109; at Navsári, *id.* 110; Yuddhamalla, of Gujarát, son of Dharásraya Jayasimhavarman, I, pt. ii, 368; *birudas* or titles of, *id.* 374.

Mangalarasaráya: *see* Mangalarája.

Mangalaváda: town mentioned in a grant, I, pt. ii, 448.

Mangalaveshtaka: *see* Mangalvedhem.

Mangaleśa: (597-608) son of the Western Chálukya king Pulikesi I and brother and successor of Kirtivarman I, I, pt. ii, 181, 328, 335, and note 1, 346 and note 4; various forms of his name, *id.* 346; his *birudas* or titles and epithets, *id.* 347; overthrows the Kalachuri kings Śamkaragana and Buddha and acquires the sovereignty of Lata or the country between the Kim and the Máhi, *id.* 181, 295, 311, 336, 347; captures Revatidvipa with a bridge of boats, *id.* 181, 347 and note 2; endows with a village the cave temple of Vishnu at Bádámi, *id.* 181, 192, 346; his death in the civil war with his nephew Pulikesi II (608), *id.* 182, 329, 347-348; record regarding his reign, *id.* 293, 336 note 3, 338 note 1, 344, 348-349; *see* also I, pt. i, 114; XV, pt. ii, 81; XXIII, 380-381.

Mangalgad: *see* Kángori.

Mangaliśa or Mangalish: *see* Mangaleśa.

Mangaliśvara: *see* Mangaleśa.

Mangalor: identified with Pliny's Nitrias, I, pt. i, 537.

Mangalpuri: old settlement in Sálsette, XIII, 424; capital of Siláhára king Pulashakti, its identification, XIV, 177, 402 and note 2; *see* also I, pt. ii, 17.

Mangal Sakhidás Parikh: guarantee given to (1802), by the resident of Baroda, VII, 259.

Mangalsthán, Mangalthán: present Magáthán, XIV, 177 and note 1; I, pt. ii, 11.

Mángalur: village in the Vengoráshtra country, I, pt. ii, 321.

Mangalvár: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274.

Mangalvedha: town in Kolhápur state, its history, fort, inscriptions, XXIV, 361-362; action near (1665), XX, 287.

Mangalvedhem: town between Sholápur and Bijápur districts, I, pt. ii, 238, 520.

Mánganga: river in Sátára district, XIX, 16.

Mangaon: sub-division of Kolába district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, produce and people, XI, 1, 247-249; included in the old sub-

divisions of Rájpuri and Ráygad, *id.* 159, 186, 196. *Town, id.* 350.
Mangar: feeder of the Kásári in Kolháp ur state, XXIV, 9.
Mangela: a caste of fishermen in Thána district, XIII, 147, 719.
Mangi: king killed by Vijayáditya III, I, pt. ii, 411.
Mangifera Indica: Arabic gum and resin plant, XXV, 250; medicinal plant, *id.* 257, 259; sacred plant, *id.* 279, 284, 289, 291.
Mango: in Káthiáwár, VIII, 94; in Ratnágiri district, X, 37, 39; in Khándesh, XII, 26; in Thána district, XIII, 294-295; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 41.
Mangoli: petty division in the Bijápur district, survey of (1844-1845), XXIII, 467-468.
Mangra: reef in Káthiáwár, VIII, 24.
Mángria: pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
Mángrol or Mangrul: state and town in Káthiáwár, VIII, 240, 542, 545; Velári betelvine cultivators' settlement at, I, pt. i, 113 note 3; Simha era mentioned in an inscription at, *id.* 176; burnt by the Portuguese (1532), I, pt. i, 347.
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Murud : a town in Janjira state, XI, 465.

Muruj-uz-zahább : "Meadows of Gold," work of Al Masudi, I, pt. i, 506 note 8.

Murunda : tribe in Afghanistán, tributary of Samudragupta (370-395), I, pt. i, 64 and note 5 continued on page 65.

Musa : patron saint of the Musa Suhags, used to dress in woman's clothes, famous singer, said to have saved the country from famine by his prayers, tomb of, at Ahmadábád ; *Champa* or *Michelia* tree near the tomb of, IX, pt. ii, 23 and note 2.

Musa : *Sapicutum*, food plant, XXV, 174 ; fibrous plant *id.* 235 ; *Superba*, a famine plant, *id.* 204 ; a fibrous plant, *id.* 235 ; *Ornata*, famine as also fibrous plant, *id.* 204, 235 ; *Parádisiaca*, a food plant, *id.* 417 ; a fibrous plant, *id.* 235 ; *Kela*, plant used in religious ceremony, *id.* 279 ; a sacred plant, *id.* 284.

Musa Bin Ishák : appointed Muhammadan judge by Balhárl (945), I, pt. i, 516 and note 3.

Musala, Musaladatta : Padan hill sage, XIII, 408 ; *see* also XIV, 103, 393, 394.

Musalmáns : defeated by the Devagiri Yádava king Singhana (1210-1247), I, pt. ii, 525 ; under the Delhi emperor invade the Dakhan (1294), *id.* 29, 530-531, 587, 620, extend their power to the Konkan (1312), *id.* 29, 533 ; nobles revolt and establish the Bahamani dynasty (1345-1347), *id.* 587, 620, 637 ; Malik Názir founds the Faruki dynasty of Khándesh, *id.* 620 ; the Bahamanis lose hills and strong places, *id.* 588 ; recover the lost ground (1420-1451), *id.* 30, 31, 32, 588 ; attack the Southern Marátha Country, *id.* 637-639 ; the Gujarát king takes North Konkan, *id.* 30 ; decline of the Bahamani (1481), *id.* 639 ; partition of the Bahamani kingdom (1491), *id.* 33, 589, 621, 640 ; the king of Bijápur loses Goa to the Portugese (1510), *id.* 641 ; the king of Gujarát loses North Konkan to the Portuguese, *id.* 33 ; are not allowed by the Portuguese to exercise their religion within towns, *id.* 60 ; Abyssinians establish themselves at Janjira (1489), *id.* 34 ; in possession of Arnála fort (1530), XIV, 10 ; besiege Bassein (1612), *id.* 31 ; their power wanes with the decline of the Mughal empire (1708), I, pt. ii, 626 ; their rule in Gujarát (1297-1760), I, pt. i, 207-384 ; in Ratnágiri (1312-1660), X, 193 ; in Khándesh (1295-1760), XII, 242-252 ; in Thána, XIII, 550-554 ; in Násik (1295-1760), XVI, 185-189 ; attack Thána (640), I, pt. i, 523 ; Jai Rai, Ráshtrakúta Balhara's ruler in Gujarát partial to (945), *id.* 512, 514, 526, 530 ; settled at Saimur in thousands (945), *id.* 516 ; conquer Gujarát towns (1100), *id.* 518 ; number, occupation and condition of, in Kaira district, III, 36 ; in Panch Maháls, *id.* 226 ; in Surat district, II, 55 ; in Broach district, *id.* 376-377 ; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 40 ; in Cutch, V, 88-100 ; in Pálanpur, *id.* 291 ; in Mahi Kántha, *id.* 367 ; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 34 ; in Cambay, *id.* 185 ; in Baroda state, VII, 68-72 ; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 160-167 ; in Ratnágiri district, their composition and sub-divisions, X, 131-134, 171 ; readers and writers (1872), *id.* 284 ; in Sávantvádi state, *id.* 420, 459 ;

in Kolába district and Janjira state, XI, 74-85, 416-421; in Khándesh, XII, 124-128, 331; in Thána district, their history, speech, appearance, house, food, dress, ornaments, calling, earnings, holidays, character, condition, community, religion, customs, prospects, divisions, XIII, 216-246; of the Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 400-411; XV, pt. ii, 3; in Násik district, XVI, 26, 75-84; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 214-235; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 481-506; in Sátára district, XIX, 124-147; in Sholápur district, XX, 199-211; in Belgaum district, XXI, 196-226; in Dhárwár, XXII, 222-249; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 282-305; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 147-151.

Musa Raza: eighth Shiáh *imám*, IX, pt. ii, 125 note 2.

Musa Suhag: caste of beggers, in Gujarát, Hindu converts followers of Saint Musa, dress like married women, remain unmarried, IX, pt. ii, 23 and note 1.

Muscicapidæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 71.

Mushaka: country on Malabár Coast (?), I, pt. ii, 281; king of, conquered by Kirtivarman, *id.* 345.

Mushaka Vihára: temple at Pátan, built by Kumárapála, I, pt, i, 190.

Mushika: *see* Mushaka.

Mushrifs: revenue clerks under Gujarát Musalmán kings, I, pt. i, 212, 214.

Mushtiger: caste of husbandmen in Bijápur district, XXIII, 134-137.

Mushtigiri: village in Bijápur district, temples, XXIII, 664.

Musical instruments: of the Ráshtrakútas of Málkhed, of the Rattas of Saundatti, of the Kalachuryas of Kalyáni, of the Kádambas of Hángal and Goa, and of the Western Gangas, I, pt. ii, 327 note 7.

Musicians: in Kolába district, XI, 67; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 314-320; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 144-145; in Sátára district, XIX, 97-102; in Sholápur district, XX, 144-146; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 100-101.

Musi Kazim: son of the sixth Shiáh *imám* Jafar Sadik, his dispute with his nephew Ismáil for the imámate, his supporters known as Isna-ashari, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1; seventh Shiáh *imám*, *id.* 125 note 2.

Musiris or Muziris: Muriyi-Kotta (?) on the Malabár Coast, its direct sea trade with Arabia (A. D. 47), XIII, 410, 418; mentioned in *Periplus*, identified with Karangnor in Malabár, XV, pt. ii, 48, 78 note 1, 141, 332.

Muskat: port, 600 Arabs from, ravage Thána Coast (1674), I, pt. ii, 70.

Musla: *see* Bulki.

Muslins: export of (1660), to Europe from Kárwár, XV, pt. ii, 52, 125, 321.

Musopalle: probable identification of, X, 192 note 3. *See* Mhasla.

Mustaalian: division of the great Ismaili sect of Shiáhs in Gujarát called after Almustaali, son of Almustansirbillah, *khalifah* of Egypt (1094), sect represented in India by Bohorás; Abdullah the principal missionary of, IX, pt. ii, 24, 26, 30 note 1; in Thána district, origin of the name, XIII, 223 and note 2.

Mustáfabad: Dabhol so called, I pt. ii, 33.

Mustafabad: Belgaum so called, XXI, 376 note 9.

Mustáphá Khán: head of the Arabs at Sunth, makes the *rája* prisoner (1857); disarmed and shot by Lieutenant Alban, I, pt. i, 441.

Mustapha Khán: Bijápur general at the siege of Bankápur, I, pt. ii, 646.

Musuniparu: village on the Krishnáverna, I, pt. ii, 369.

Mutasaddi: civil officer under the Musalmáns, I, pt. i, 212.

Mutawalli: mosque guardian, duties of, IX, pt. ii, 131, 132.

Muter: Captain, arrest of (1857), by General Roberts, I, pt. i, 440.

Mutha: river in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 8.

Mutha Canals: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 15-20; water-supply from, XVIII, pt. iii, 328 329.

Mutibas: living on the borders of Aryan settlements, I, pt. ii, 138.

Mutiny: at Ahmadábád, suppression of, by the viceroy (1689), I, pt. i, 288; in Rewa Kántha (1857), VI, 63, 64; share of Khándesh in, XII, 262; of Thána district in, XIII, 525; in Násik district (1857-1859), XVI, 199-204; share of Sátára in, XIX, 316-317; troubles of, in Bijápur, XXIII, 453-454; *desais* in Belgaum, XXI, 409-412; effect of, in Baroda, VII, 278.

Mutiny Act: proclaimed (1754) in Bombay island, XXVI, pt. iii, 121-122.

Mutsadis: clerks of the crown, IX, pt. i, 60. *See* Kayasths.

Muttage: *see* Muttige.

Muttagi: inscription at, I, pt. ii, 518, 520.

Muttatti: village in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 284 note 4.

Muttige: village in Bijápur district, temples and inscription at, XXIII, 664-665; *see* also I, pt. ii, 466.

Muttur: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 774.

Mutu Kumár: police constable, brings (1857) to light the civil and military conspiracy in Belgaum, XXI, 411.

Muválad: caste of Indian-born Arabs in Khándesh, XII, 124, 255; in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 11, 15.

Muzaafar Shola: sweet dish, IX, pt. ii, 113.

Muzafari: coin used (1576) in Khándesh, XII, 247.

Muzafarjang: Poona ward, details, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 279.

Muzafar Sháh: *see* Muzaffar.

Muzaffar: governor of Gujarát, founder of Ahmadábád dynasty (1390-1403); brings Sunni priests to spread Islám, conversion of Patan Shiáh Bohorás to Sunni faith by the priests, IX, pt. ii, 26 note 1, 34; brings more priests (1395), *id.* 3 note 3; encourages the spread of Sunni doctrines, *id.* 27, 58 note

2, 125; *see* also *id.* 188; defeats the chief of Kánthkote (1410), V, 135.

Muzaffar I: of Gujarát (1407-1419), I, pt. i, 210, 234-235; invades Málwa and defeats Sultán Hoshang at Dhár (1407); takes Sultán Hoshang to Gujarát as a prisoner; releases and reinstates him at Mándu (1408), *id.* 358.

Muzaffar II: Ahmadábád king (1536-1550), attacks Somanátha, I, pt. i, 190; settlement of men of letters from Persia and other places in Gujarát in the reign of, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3; persecutes Mahdavis, *id.* 63, 125.

Muzaffarábád: port in Gujarát, burned by the Portuguese (1532), I, pt. i, 347.

Muzaffar Jang: Haidarábád ruler (1748-1751), disputes the claims of Násir Jang (1748), deserted by the French, put in irons; his agreement to the three *nawábs;* leaves Pondicherry (1751) with Bussy; marches against the *nawáb* of Kadappa, XXII, 794-797.

Muzaffar Khan: *see* Muzaffar.

Muzaffar Khán Gárdi: Peshwa's captain at, Surat (1758-1759), I, pt. i, 343.

Muzbi: special holiday dish of Arabs, IX, pt. ii, 16.

Muziris: generally identified with Mangalore, I, pt. ii, 3; probable identification of, X, 352 and note 8; with Krangnur, I, pt. i, 537, 546.

Muzumdár: *see* Pant Amátya.

Mycetoma: disease in Khándesh, XII, 337.

Myiotherinæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 72.

Mynas: class of birds, in Ratnágiri district, X, 82.

Myos Hormos: port on Arabian Coast near Rás Abu Somer, centre of Indian trade (B. C. 69-A. D. 23), I, pt. i, 536, 543.

Myriceæ: an order of plants yielding dyes, XXV, 249.

Myristica: *attenuata*, jungle *jaiphal*, oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214; *Malabarica*, *id.* 214.

Myristiceæ: jungle *jaiphal*, oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.

Myrobalans: or *kirdas* in Khándesh, XII, 23; in Thána district, XIII, 30-31; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 30, 35; export of, XV, pt. ii, 57; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 39, 46; in Sátára district, XIX, 35, 647 note 2; in Belgaum district, XXI, 60.

Myrsineæ: an order of plants used for poisoning fish, XXV, 273.

Myrtaceæ: an order of fibrous plants, XXV, 232.

Myrtaceæ: an order of plants yielding dyes, XXV, 245.

Myrtus communis: a food plant, XXV, 173.

Mysore: copper-plate grants from, I, pt. ii, 277, 298 note 2, 299, 304 and note 1, 318, 377 and note 4, 399, 421, 430, 431, 433, 436, 441, 443, 458, 459 note 3, 466, 468, 470, 473, 478, 491, 492, 495 and note 2, 499, 502, 505, 507, 509, 516, 523, 528, 529 and note 3, 561, 581 note 3.

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NAAGRAMMA: town in Sind, mentioned by Ptolemy, I, pt. i, 538.

Nabathæa: destruction of the kingdom of (105), I, pt. i, 543.

Nabhága: equalled by Gotamiputra in prowess, I, pt. ii, 149.

Nabud: nonentity, IX, pt. ii, 225. *See* Návar.

Nácharája: lineage of, I, pt. ii, 486.

Nachne-ki-Talái: records, I, pt. ii, 286 note 1.

Náchni: food plant, grown in several districts, XXV, 187; in Ratnágiri district, X, 147; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 425; in Thána District, XIII, 288; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 267; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 40-41; *see* also Rági.

Nád: Kánarese word for district, I, pt. ii, 578.

Nádá: caste of Máng rope-makers in Kolhápur, XXIV, 111.

Nádáchhadi: red thread binding to a pregnant woman's wrist, IX, pt. i, 93.

Nadagi: land tenure in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 186.

Nadas: reeds, I, pt. ii, 140.

Nadaviyuppayana Vidu: the Western Chálukya king Vikramáditya VI, reigns at I, pt. ii, 446, 450.

Nadiád: sub-division of Kaira, details of, III, 152-155; town, III, 175; battle near (1412), I, pt. i, 235; given to Khanderáv Gáikwár, VII, 176; Raghunáthráv (1775) at, *id.* 193; Malhárráv of Kadi (1802) permitted to reside at, *id.* 206-207; made over to the British by Rávji Appáji (1803), I, pt. i, 413.

Nádig or Nádigar: caste of barbers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 254-257; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 187-188.

Nádirsháh: Persian emperor, invades (1739) Hindustán, I, pt. i, 322; I, pt. ii, 84; XIX, 280; massacre of Delhi by (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 271; his ships in Bombay; his attempt to make Persia a maritime power (1740-1745), *id.* 287 and note 6.

Nadol or Nador: state in Márwár, its chief Kelhana puts a man to death for his wife having offered flesh to a field-god, I, pt. i, 193; copper-plate of, *id.* 183 note 3.

Nador: caste of proprietary husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 3.

Nadula: modern Nándol, I, pt. i, 198.

Nádur: part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (6).

Nadvat: country mentioned by Pánini, I, pt. ii, 139.

Nág: shrine of, at Angkor in Cambodia, IX, pt. i, 502 note 4.

Naga: *see* Nágás.

Nágabhatta: son of Maheśvaranága, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3.

Nágada: minister of Visáladeva, I, pt. i, 203.

Nágadhvaja: hooded serpent banner, I, pt. ii, 576.

Nágáditya: of the Sinda family, I, pt. ii, 437.

Nágáditya: of Bágadage, I, pt. ii, 577; Sinda princess of Yelburga, closely connected with, *id.* 574, 576.

Nága kings: the, in Khándesh, XII, 486 and note 2; *see* also I, pt. i, 64.
Nágalámbika: sister of Basava and mother of Chenna-Basava, I, pt. ii, 226; incarnation of Párvati, *id.* 479, 480.
Nágamangala: grant, I, pt. ii, 301 note 1, 302.
Nagammasvámin: Bráhman grantee of Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 191.
Nágámve: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscriptions at, XXII, 774.
Nágána: temple of, in Mevád, I, pt. i, 133.
Nágánanda: Sanskrit play of Śri Harsha, I, pt. ii, 253 note 1.
Nágane: tribal guardians of the Ráthods, I, pt. i, 452.
Náganna: Hoysála minister, I, pt. ii, 491.
Nágan Ram: Sanján high priest, brings the Sanján fire to Navsári, IX, pt. ii, 186.
Nágaon: town in Kolába district, XI, 351; I, pt. ii, 543.
Nágapanchmi: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6.
Nágapur: old town mentioned in inscriptions, possibly modern Nágaon in Thána, not in Kolába, XIV, 402; I, pt. ii, 543.
Nágapura-Naudivardhana: old district in Central Provinces, I, pt. ii, 420.
Nágar: town in the north of Málwa, coins obtained at, I, pt. ii, 311.
Nagar: place of interest in Dharampur state, VI, 257; fort in the Sivalik hills, IX, pt. i, 444.
Nágar: sub-caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xi note 3, xii note 4, 2; strength and distribution, *id.* 3; divisions; claim, Vadnagar as their original seat; places of settlement; sub-divisions named after places of settlement, *id.* 13, 15 and note 2; relations of sub-divisions, *id.* 13; traditions about origin, created by Shiv, to officiate at his marriage; to officiate at his sacrifice; children of a Nág by a Bráhman girl, *id.* 14-15; suggestions as to origin from traditions, *id.* 15 note 1; traces of foreign origin, *id.* 438 and notes 8 and 9; original race believed to be Gujars, *id.* 494, 501 and notes 1 to 6; Vánias, Meshri, called Bam Nágars, claim Vadnagar as their original seat, family deity of, *id.* 73; in Cutch, V, 45; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 22, 24; in Baroda state, VII, 53, 58; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 55; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 163; in Sholápur district, XX, 30; in Thána district, XIII, 80; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 144.
Nága Rája: son of Chamunda, Chaulukya king, I, pt. i, 162-163.
Nágarakhanda: section of the Banavási province, territorial possession of the Nágas, situation and origin of the name of, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3; part of the Kadamba territory taken by the Western Chálukyas, *id.* 345 note 4; a village in, granted to the Vira-Somanátha temple by the Western Chálukya king Someśvara IV, *id.* 484; under the Hoysálas of Dorasamudra, *id.* 506; under the Devagiri Yádavas, *id.* 524.
Nagar Devla: village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 457.
Nagareśvara: temple of, at Sudi in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 441.
Nágarhál: hill and place of interest in Belgaum district, XXI, 6, 590.
Nágari: leading tribe of Gujars of the North-West Provinces, IX, pt. i, 494.
Nágari characters: the earliest use of, in Southern India, I, pt. ii, 377 note 3.
Nágarika: modern Navsári, I, pt. i, 125.
Nágarji: a class of Musalmán kettle-drummers in Sátára district, XIX, 144-145; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 305.
Nágárjun: twelfth Siláhára king of Thána, XIII, 422 note 1, 425; *see* also I, pt. ii, 15, 539.
Nágárjuna: Hindu god, temple of, in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3.
Nágárjuna: aids Kanishka to work out a broader Buddhism, IX, pt. i, 442.
Nágar Kotias: tribe of Bráhmans in Kangra, IX, pt. i, 4 note 2.
Nagarle: town in Mysore, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 306.
Nagarouris: town mentioned by Ptolemy, probably Poona, I, pt. i, 541.
Nagar Párkar: state in Sind, rising in (1857), I, pt. i, 448.
Nagar Patti: suburb of Dhulia, XII, 444.
Nagarseth: or the Mayor of the city, IV, 90, 113; IX, pt. i, 96.
Nágarshah: Prátápsháh's brother-in-law, defeats Pratápsháh and is defeated by the Musalmáns, I, pt. ii, 27.
Nagar-Thatha: capital of Sind (1421), IX, pt. ii, 50.
Nágas: race of, I, pt. ii, 576; figure prominently in the history of Kashmir, spread over the whole of India, defeated by Samudragupta and Skandagupta and Tivarárája; uprooted by Dadda I, the Gurjara king; also by the Eastern Chálukya king Narendramrigarája Vijayáditya II, *id.* 281 note 3; foreign tribes vaguely called; admitted as Rájpúts, IX, pt. i, 450 note 2, 458 note 5; priests of, admitted as Bráhmans; considered the best of Bráhmans, *id.* 438, 463 note 2; wild tribe, identified with the Naikdás of the Panch Maháls and the Talábdas of Broach, *id.* 115; tradition connecting Nágar Bráhmans with, IX, pt. i, 115 note 1; in Thána district, XIII, 408.
Nágasárika: modern Navsári, I, pt. i, 125.
Nágasena: Nága chief conquered by Samudragupta, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3.
Nágasri: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 557.
Nagati: son of Ketarasa the Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 564.
Nágavamsa: race of the hooded serpents, Sindas of Yelburga allotted to, I, pt. ii, 574.
Nágavarddhana: Chálukya prince; king ruling in West Násik; grant of, at Nirpan, I, pt. i, 108, 110, 111, 112; Jayásraya Tribhuvanásraya, son of Dharásraya Jayasimhavarman, brother of Pulakesi II, I, pt. ii, 185, 192, 357; his Nirpan grant, *id.* 345, 352, 357; god or teacher, *id.* 352, 358 note 1, 361, 364 note 3.

Nágavarman: Kánarese poet, I, pt. ii, 343 note 5, 392.
Nágavarman I: Hángal Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
Nágavarman II: Hángal Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 559.
Nágavarmayya: Vikramáditya VI's governor of the Belvola, Purigere, and Banavási provinces, I, pt. ii, 452.
Nágavarmman: Kakka II's maternal grandfather, I, pt. i, 122.
Nágávi: village in Dhárwár district, temple at, I, pt. ii, 422 note 3; record of Vira-Ballála II at, *id.* 503, 526; inscription at, *id.* 529.
Nagchampa or Cháppa: *mesua ferea*, oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214; also called Nagkeshar, *id.* 289.
Nagdaun: *crinum asiaticum*, medicinal and poisonous plant, XXV, 256, 270.
Nágdhaniba: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 557.
Nagdi kauli: a form of tenure in Kolába district, XI, 174 note 2.
Nagdi shirasta: cash rate tenure in Kolába district, XI, 174 and note 2, 178 note 1, 181, 182 and note 5.
Nagdown: *asparagus officinalis*, a food and famine plant, XXV, 180, 204.
Nágeshvar: temple of, in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 337.
Nágeshvári: stream in Kolaba district, XI, 11.
Nágeśvarapandita: Sivnur village granted by Someśvara I to, I, pt. ii, 441.
Nágher: tract of country in Káthiáwár, I, pt. i, 208 note 3; origin of the name of, VIII, 5; position of, *id.* 8; Valabhis at, *id.* 276; Mahmud charmed at the climate of, *id.* 280.
Naghera: old town in Cambay, VI, 214 footnote 6.
Nághori: breed of cattle in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 57.
Nágkeshar: *see* Nágchampa.
Nágli: food and famine plant, XXV, 187, 208; grown in Násik district, XVI, 99; in Cutch, V, 106. *See* Nachni.
Náglik: caste of dyers in Dhárwár district, XXII, 158-159; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 253.
Nágmandal: snakeland, said to be the old name of Navsári, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 6.
Nagmassad,: a poisonous plant, an antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 267, 275.
Nágmati: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 64.
Nág Naik: Koli chief (1340) of Sinhgad, opposes Muhammad Tughlak, XVIII, pt. ii, 215, 442.
Nagnes: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 558.
Nágnur Lake: in Dhárwár district, XXII, 260.
Nágoji Máne: Marátha chief of Mhaswad, surprises and kills Santáji Ghorpade, I, pt. ii, 597.
Nágor: port of, in Afghanistan (?), I, pt. i, 174 note 1.
Nágori: caste of Hindu converts in Gujarát, come from Nágor in Málwa, mostly cart drivers, form a community; Palanpur section of, have taken to arms, surnames of, fond of giving public dinners, IX, pt. ii, 88.
Nágoshi: *see* Bohora.
Nagothana: place of interest in Kolába district, XI, 352; Gujarát kings in possession of, *id.* 142; Portuguese at, *id.* 143; under Bijápur, kings, *id.* 144; Sankuvarbái in possession of *id.* 155; Manáji Angria defeated at (1799), *id.* 156; plundered by Rámoshis (1840), *id.* 158, 220; in hands of *khots*, *id.* 178; *khot* residents of, *id.* 182 note 3; *khoti* system of, *id.* 203; port details, trade, history, old bridge, *id.* 116; Siláhára port, *id.* 21; south boundary of the kingdom of Gujarát, *id.* 34; bridge, *id.* 42; port burnt by the Portuguese (1529), *id.* 46; *see* also XIII, 443, 450.
Nágpanchmi: Cobrá's fifth, Hindu holiday, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; worship of the Nág or serpent on, *id.* 379; observed by the Prabhus in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 244-245; Kunbi festival, *id.* 293.
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Nágphanna, Nágphansi: a famine plant, XXV, 199.
Nágpur: in Násik district, temple at, XVI, 460.
Nágvand: village in Dhárwár district, inscription at, XXII, 774.
Nág worship: legends of, I, pt. i, 502 note 3.
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Nawáit: *see* Náiata.

Nawalgund: *see* Navalgund.

Nawmasa: ninth-month celebration or first pregnancy rites, IX, pt. ii, 149.

Naw Shahid: nine martyrs, the shrine of, at Surat, IX, pt. ii, 129.

Návakvádi: village servants (1828) in Thána district, XIII, 574.

Náyaladevi: daughter of Gogi, married to Vesuga the Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 233, 514.

Náyaniká: Sátaváhana's queen, mentioned in an inscription, I, pt. ii, 147; statue of, at Nánághát, XIV, 288.

Náyarkhanda: Prákrit name of Nágarakhanda, I, pt. ii, 281 note 3, 292, 369.

Nayarum: part of the *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 211 note 2 (16).

Náydongri: railway station in Násik district, XVI, 638.

Náyer: warlike class in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 194-197.

Náyiladevi: *see* Náyaladevi.

Náyimma, Nayivarman: Kolhápur or Karhád Siláhára prince, I, pt. ii, 254, 545.

Nazar: son of Khalifah Almustansir-billáh, supporters to his claims to the succession are called Nazarians after him, IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1, 37.

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Nazar Ali Khán: nephew of Momin Khán, viceroy of Gujarát (1738-1743), I, pt. i, 325.

Nazarian: division of the great Ismáili sect of Shiáhs called after Nazar, son of Almustansir-billáh, *khalifah* of Egypt (1036-1095), IX, pt. ii, 30 note 1; Nazár's cause is espoused in Persia by Hassan Sabáh, missionary and political emissary of the Fatemite *khalifah* of Egypt (1094); become powerful in Persia, *id.* 37; change in the doctrines of (1163), *id.* 37, 48; transfer of the imámate from the Fatimites to Hasan Ala Zikri-his-salam, the fourth successor of Hasan Sabáh, *id.* 48; Alp-Zikri-his-salam believed to have sent the first Nazarian missionary to India, *id.* 38; sect represented in India by the Khojáhs, *id.* 30 note 1; conversions made in Gujarát and other parts of India by missionaries of the sect, *id.* 38-41; changes made in the doctrines by missionaries to suit Hindu ideas, *id.* 40, 48.

Nazr: son of Kinánah, one of the ancestors of the prophet; one of the Náiata families claims descent from, IX, pt. ii, 14 note 3.

Neacyndon: tribe Melkynda of Ptolemy and Nelkynda of the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 537.

Nearchus: Alexander's admiral (B. C. 325); his voyage, XIII, 404 note 3; I, pt. i. 536.

Nectarinidæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 68.

Nedamari: son of Pulikesin II, I, pt. ii, 361 note 2.

Negli: *Potygala chinensis*, a famine plant, XXV, 194.

Negro Slaves: imported by the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 54.

Nehang Khán: Abyssinian minister of Ahmadnagar, his release, takes the Ahmadnagar fort, sends for Bahádur Sháh, confined, again restored to power, his scheme of seizing queen Chánd, retires to Junnar, XVII, 382, 386.

Nehar: in Thána, surveyed (1785-86) and again in 1793-1794, XIII, 558.

Nehr: place of interest in Pálanpur, V, 343.

Nekadi: purest class of Gujars among the Ajmer Gurjjaras, IX, pt. i, 494.

Nek Alam Khán: Nizám's lieutenant at Broach, I, pt. i, 324; governor of Broach, dies (1754), *id.* 338.

Neknám Khán Bahádur: the title of Hamidbeg, governor of Broach, I, pt. i, 339; supports Sayad Achchan at Surat (1759), *id.* 343.

Nek Sát Khán: a title, meaning of, Sorabji the first recipient of, IX, pt. ii, 197 note 2.

Nelevidu: fixed place of abode, or capital, I, pt. ii, 440, 441 note 1.

Nelkunda; early trade centre in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 48 and note 3; mentioned by Pliny under the name of Nelkynda Kallada, I, pt. i, 546.

Nemálitya: minister of war and peace of Karka I, I, pt. i, 125.

Neminátha : stone temples of, on Satrunjaya, Abu and Girnár hills, I, pt. i, 177, 202.
Nemnuk : allowance, VII, 354 ; disbursements of, *id.* 421.
Nengiyur : village near Hangal in the Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 377.
Nennapa : grantee in Dhruva II's Bagumra grant, I, pt. i, 131.
Nepál : inscription of Amsuvarman in, I, pt. i, 81 ; introduction of Hinduism in, IX, pt. i, 451 ; people of one caste in, in ancient ages, division into four castes, *id.* 436 ; king of, feudatory of Singhana the Devagiri king, I, pt. ii, 525 ; king of, subdued by Someśvara III, I, pt. ii, 221 ; conquest of, *id.* 431.
Nepalese : their stock converted to Hinduism by Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 451.
Neptunia oleracea : a famine plant, XXV, 199.
Neral : village with railway station in Thána district ; Kotaligad fort near, XIV, 210 ; Mátherán distant from, *id.* 230 ; water-stream, *id.* 243 ; climb to Peb fort from, *id.* 298 ; Tungi fort near, *id.* 370.
Neráli : fort in Belgaum district, seige of (1799), XXI, 391.
Nerang : cow's urine, purifying uses of, IX, pt. ii, 208, 223, 224 ; prayer, *id.* 208 note 2, 241.
Nerangdin : bull's urine, purifying use of, IX, pt. ii, 223 and note 2, 232.
Neriosangh, Nerioshang : priest (720), grandson of Shápur Sheheriar, translates the *Zend Avesta* into Sanskrit, IX, pt. ii, 221, 211 note 1.
Nerium : *odorum kaner*, a poisonous and sacred plant, XXV, 266, 289 ; *oleander*, *id.* 256.
Nerla : town in Sátára district, XIX, 528.
Ners : valleys, XVIII, pt. i, 2 note 1.
Nerur : place of interest in Ratnágiri district, X, 467 ; copper-plate grant from, I, pt. ii, 185, 189, 295, 336 note 3, 337 note 2, 338 note 1, 344, 347, 348, 351, 352, 356, 365 and note 2, 367, 370 note 5, 371, 372, 373.
Nerwer : tribe of Bhils, IX, pt. i, 497.
Nes : temporary hamlets of Chárans in Káthiáwár, VIII, 11.
Nesak : class of Chárans in Cutch, IX, pt. i, 488.
Nesargi : place of interest in Belgaum district, XXI, 591 ; I, pt. ii, 555 ; stone inscription at, *id.* 557.
Nestorian Christians : in Thána district, XIV, 322 ; receive four Friars (1320), *id.* 356 ; *see* also I, pt. ii, 6.
Netaji Palkar : Shiváji's general, ravages the Mughal districts (1662), appears burning and plundering near Ahmadnagar, XVII, 399 ; defeats a body of Mughal horse under Shaista Khán (1664), I, pt. ii, 593.
Netrang : sub-division of Rewa Kántha, VI, 98.
Netráni : island in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 3 ; probably Nitrias of Pliny (A. D. 77), Kanathra of Ptolemy (A. D. 150), and Kaineitai of the *Periplus* (A. D. 247), XV, pt. ii, 48 note 3, 335 ; Collocalia breeds on, *id.* 337.
Netravati : river mentioned in the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 542.
Nets : stake, in Thána, XIII, 56-58 ; Ambiga's way of fishing with, XV, pt i, 301-302 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 89-91.
Nettapodinæ : family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 97.
Neva : caste of traders in Khándesh district, XII, 58.
Nevásá : subdivision of Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, rivers, climate, rainfall, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, railway, markets, crafts, survey changes, XVII, 615-621 ; survey of, *id.* 494-504. *Town*, Dnyanoba's pillar at, *id.* 729-730.
Nevra : village in Ratnágiri district, temple at, X, 354.
Newall : Lieutenant-General, besieges Sholápur (1818), XX, 291-298 ; Dhárwár garrison yields to, blockades Navalgund, XXII, 427-429.
Newberry : English traveller, his description of Bijápur city (1583), XXIII, 420.
New English Company : in Surat (1700-1707), II, 100-102.
New Jhánsi Barracks : at Kirkee, near Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 385.
Newport : Captain, his mention of a *desái* having 400 *halis*, in Surat district, IX, pt. i, 5 note 2.
Newsári : town in Persia ; Navsári called after, IX, pt. ii, 186 note 6.
Newspapers : in Surat district, II, 259 ; in Broach district, *id.* 530 ; in Kaira, III, 139 ; in Panch Mahals, *id.* 289 ; in Ahmadábád, IV, 217 ; in Ratnágiri, X, 291 ; in Khándesh, XII, 334 ; in Thána district, XIII, 662 ; in Násik district, XVI, 334 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 581 ; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 331 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 415 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 385 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 488 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 620 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 523 ; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 284.
New United Company : formation of (1702), XIII, 485.
Nezas : bamboo lances used by Phadális, IX, pt. ii, 150.
Nhágori : caste in Cutch, V, 51.
Nhávi : caste of barbers, in Ratnágiri district, X, 127 and note 1, 142 ; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 415 ; in Kolába district, XI, 67 ; in Janjira, *id.* 413 ; in Khándesh district, XII, 77 ; in Thána district, XIII, 143 ; in Násik district, XVI, 56 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 146-147 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 380-383 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 102 ; in Sholapur district, XX, 143-144 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 151 ; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 101-102. *See* Nádig.
Nher : village in Sátára district, storage lake at, XIX, 528-529.
Niayish : portion of the original *Zend Avesta*, IX, pt. ii, 212 note 1.
Nil : *Indigofera tinctoria*, a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 242.
Nibandhas : commentaries on the *Smritis*, I, pt. ii, 228.
Nicholas Ufflet : traveller (1610), describes the country from Agra to Surat, I, pt. i, 224 note 2.

Nicol and Co.: Messrs., remains of, at Vasind, in Thána, XIV, 375.
Nicolo Conti: Italian traveller, notices that Indians never used compass in navigation, XIII, 725; (1420-1440), visits Vijayanagar, XV, pt. ii, 99; his description of Cambay, I, pt. i, 220 note 2.
Nidagundi: *see* Nidgundi.
Nidasingi: *see* Nidshingi.
Nidgundi: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 782-783; *see* also I, pt. ii, 403, 443 note 1, 574.
Nidnegal: village in Dhárwár district, temple at, XXII, 783.
Nidshingi: village in Dhárwár district, inscriptions at, XXII, 783; *see* also I, pt. ii, 564 note 4.
Niebuhr: German traveller (A. D. 1763), notices Vánia skill and character, IX, pt. i, 78 note 1; his account of the Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 195; describes Bombay, XIII, 499, 500 note 1, 520; describes Elephanta caves, XIV, 59 note 1, 65 note 1, 80, 87, 92 note 1, 93, 135 note 10.
Nigamasabhá: town corporation under the Andhrabhrityas or Sátaváhanas, I, pt. ii, 176.
Nigdi: village in Sátára district, tomb of Raghunathsvámi at, XIX, 529.
Nigela sativa: *Piper nigrum*, a food plant, XXV, 173.
Niger seed: village of, in Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 45; in Sátára district, XIX, 165.
Nighoj: village in Ahmadnagar district, reservoirs at, XVII, 730.
Nightjars: class of birds, in Ratnágiri district, X, 63; in Khándesh, XII, 34.
Nihśankamalla: king of Anahillapataka, I, pt. i 204.
Nijhardev: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 461; hot spring at, *id.* 13.
Nijikabbe, Nijiyabbe: wife of Pittuga the Ratta chieftain, I, pt. ii, 552.
Nikitin: Athanasius, Russian traveller (1470), describes Dabhol, I, pt. ii, 31, 35; X, 327; his impressions of trade and riches of Cheul, XI, 273; his account of slave trade in Janjira, *id.* 433 note 1; his notice of pirates, XIII, 447; remarks (1470) that people sailed from Persia to India in *Tavas*, *id.* 718; spells Pulu as Pilu (1470), XIV, 401; his visit to the Dakhan (1474), XV, pt. ii, 100; visits Junnar, XVIII, pt. iii, 225; his visit to Navlákh Umbre, *id.* 262.
Niklanki: looked for tenth incarnation, the coming Mahdi explained to Shaktipanthis as, IX, pt. ii, 40, 48.
Nikolass: of Damascus, an envoy of Herod, mentioned by Strabo, I, pt. i, 535.
Nikumbha: *see* Nikumbhavansás.
Nikumbhallasakti Prithivívallabha: prince of the Sendraka family in charge of Láta (654), I, pt. ii, 311; grant of, *id.* 360, 363; *see* also I, pt. i, 55-56, 111.
Nikumbhavansás: early rulers in Khándesh, (1000-1216), XII, 241; governing at Pátna (1153, 1207), I, pt. ii, 460, 521; in Násik district, XVI, 186.
Nilagiri: fortress at, I, pt. ii, 496.
Nilakantha or Nilakantheśvara Mahádeva: Kumárapála's royal god, I, pt. i, 189; image of, *id.* 163.
Nilalochaná or Nilamba: sister of the Kalachurya Vijjana or Bijjala and wife of Basava, I, pt. ii, 226, 479.
Nilári: indigo-dyers. *See* Rangári.
Nildongri: hill at Sopára in Thána district, the ruins of a Portuguese fort on, XIV, 339; figures from Musalmán temple near, *id.* 417; *see* also XIII, 490.
Nilgár: caste of indigo-dyers in Bijápur district, XXIII, 257-258.
Nilgund: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscription at, XXII, 782; *see* also I, pt. ii, 426, 429.
Nili: queen of Graharipu, I, pt. i, 160.
Nilkanth: bird, held sacred, worship of, IX, pt. i, 157, 173, 175, 220, 382. *See* Kingfisher.
Nilkanth: pleasure-house at Mandu, visited by Akbar in 1574 and by Jehángir in 1617, I, pt. i, 356; inscriptions, *id.* 370-371.
Nilkantheshvar: temple of, in Násik (1747), XVI, 505; shrine of, *id.* 511.
Nilkanth Lingáyat: *see* Koshti.
Nilkanth Mahádev: shrine of, near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 455.
Nilkund: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 40, 337.
Nilva: Indian millet variety in Khándesh, XII, 149,
Nilvala: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 580.
Nim: *Melia azadirachta*, a famine, dye-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 196, 241, 279, 285.
Nimá: caste of Meshri Vánias, Shamláji, family deity of, IX, pt. i, 73; Shrávak, *id.* 96 and note 1; in Rewa Kántha, VI, 24.
Nimb: village in Sátára district, XIX, 529; Gáikwár (1751) at, *id.* 293.
Nimb: an oil-yielding plant, XXV, 215; in Khándesh, XII, 26.
Nimbadevarasa: subordinate of Gandaráditya, I, pt. ii, 548.
Nimbáli: tank near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 453.
Nimbargi: village in the Nizám's dominions, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 438 note 2.
Nimbargi: village in Bijápur district, temple at, legend of, XXIII, 667-668.
Nimbárka: founder of *Sanakadi Sampradaya*, IX, pt. i, 533.
Nimbavana: battle at, between the followers of Parameśvaravarman II and Udayachandra, I, pt. ii, 326.
Nimbáyat: village in Násik district, XVI, 639.
Nimdari: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 262.
Nimgaon: village in Poona district, temple of Khandoba and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 262.
Nimgaon Ketki: market town in Poona district, XVIII, pt. iii, 262.
Nimghoria Bhairav: shrine of, near Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 454.
Nimsod: village in Sátára district, XIX, 529.
Nimtána: test system of land assessment, XVIII, pt. ii, 319 note 2.

Ninama: tribe of Bhils in South Udepur, IX, pt. i, 295 note 2.
Nipáni: town in Belgaum district, trade centre, history of the *desáis* of, lapse of, XXI, 313, 591-596, 407; chief of, joins Sindia against the Patvardhans, I, pt. ii, 662; accompanies General Wellesley as commandant of the Peshwa's troops, is rewarded by Bájiráv II with the title of Sar-Lashkar; does not act cordially against the English (1817), and is confirmed in the possession of his *saranjám*; attempts are made to introduce a supposititious child, the *saranjám* is resumed on the death of the chief (1839), *id.* 670.
Niphád: sub-division of Násik district, its area, aspect, climate, water, history, land-revenue, stock, holdings, crops and people, XVI, 357-364; survey of (1871), *id.* 257-260. *Town*, *id.* 639.
Nir: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 460.
Nirá: river in Dakhan, I, pt. ii, 357; XVIII, pt. i, 8; XIX, 16; XX, 4.
Nira Canal: in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 20-24.
Niralgi: village in Dhárwár district, record at, I, pt. ii, 444, 454, 561 note 7.
Nirali: caste of weavers, in Násik district, XVI, 53; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 127-128; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 353-355; indigo-dyers in Sholápur district, XX, 123-124.
Niravadya or Niravadya Udayadeva Pandita: house pupil of Pujyapáda, spiritual adviser of Vinayáditya the Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 191; *see* also *id.* 373.
Nirdhi: caste of Musalmán Bhils in Khándesh, XII, 105.
Nirgrantha: Jain sect, I, pt. ii, 288.
Nirgunda: in Mysore, inscription at (1250), I, pt. ii, 495 note 2, 502.
Nirihullaka: chieftain of a wild tribe, I, pt. i, 114, 115; grant of, *id.* 58 note 1.
Nirilli: *mahájanas* of, mentioned in a record at Niralgi, in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 444.
Nirmal: a sacred place in Thána district, XIV, 292; the garden of Sopára, *id.* 314; history of, *id.* 325; Vajirgad near, *id.* 373; temple at, I, pt. ii, 28. *Lake*, XIII, 2.
Nirmaldas: ascetic of Surat, founder of the sect of Vaishnav *matias*, IX, pt. i, 168.
Nirmali: a plant the seeds of which are used to clear muddy water, XXV, 252; in Khándesh, XII, 149.
Nirpan: village in Násik district, grant of Nagavarddhana Tribhuvanásraya at, I, pt. i, 108, 110; grant at, I, pt. ii, 345, 349, 352, 357, 358 note 1, 360 note 3.
Nirupama: father of Karka II, the Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 207.
Nirupama: *biruda* (title) of Dhruva, son of Subhatunga, I, pt. ii, 409; brother of Khattiga and father of Kakka II, *id.* 423; of Dhruva I and Dhruva II, I, pt. i, 126.
Nirupamadeva: king mentioned by a Kánarese poet Pampa, I, pt. ii, 380.
Niryánepan: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 6.
Nirvangni: village in Poona district, temple at, legend of, XVIII, pt. iii, 263.
Nisbat: meaning of the term, IX, pt. i, 442 note 6 continued on page 443.
Nishada: country including Bánsda, Dharampur and North-East Thána, I, pt. i, 36 and note 9.
Nishadas: original settlers of the *Rámáyana*, IX, pt. i, 10.
Nishánigudda: hill in Kánará district XV, pt. ii, 337; *see* also *id.* pt i, 5.
Nishkramana: or home-leaving, eighth Vedic rite, IX, pt. i, 31 note 3; performance of rite during girding ceremony, *id.* 37.
Nisni: pass between Thána and Kolába districts, XIII, 320; XI, 6, 115.
Nirottar: a medicinal plant, XXV, 255.
Nissankamalla: *biruda* (title) of the Kalachurya Sankama, I, pt. ii, 486.
Niśśankapratápa Chakravartin: Hoysála title, I, pt. ii, 507, 508, 509.
Nitimárga-Kongunivarma-Permanadi: Ganga king, I, pt. ii, 303 note 2.
Nitra: identified with Mangalore, I, pt. i, 542; indentified by some with Nivti, X, 192 note 3, 354 and note 2.
Nitrates: found in a well in Násik, XVI, 13.
Nitre-making: in Násik district, XVI, 179.
Nitrias: *see* Nitra.
Nittasingi: village managed by Tárádevi, I, pt. ii, 448.
Nityamvarsha Rattakandarpa: son of Jagattunga Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. i, 130.
Nityavarsha: *biruda* (title) of Indra III, the Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. ii, 203, 415, 416 note 5; of Khottiga, *id.* 422.
Nityavinita: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 331.
Nityavineśvara: temple of, mentioned in an inscription in a temple of Conjeeveram, I, pt. ii, 331.
Nival: a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 248.
Nivartana: land measure, I, pt. ii, 150.
Nivdungya Vithoba's Temple: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 338.
Nivrittinátha; father of Jnánadeva, I, pt. ii, 250.
Nivti: town in Ratnágiri district, fort, history of, X, 354; I, pt. ii, 112.
Nivul kanta: a poisonous plant, an antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
Niwal: a poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
Nizám: Chin Kilich Khán, appointed governor of Bijápur (1707), XXIII, 440; Mughal governor of the Dakhan, gives a *jáhgir* at Bálki to Chandrasen Jádhav (1713), I, pt. ii, 598; declares war with Sháhu (1713), *id.* 599; governor of Málwa, crosses the Narbada, defeats the imperial army and brings under his sway Ahmadnagar, Gangthari and Khándesh (1720), *id.* 626-627; given the title of Nizám-ul-Mulk, appointed governor of Bijápur a second time (1722), XXIII, 440; becomes master of the Dakhan (1727); revives the quarrel between Sháhu and Sambháji of Kolhápur (1727); war with and defeat by Sháhu (1727); incites Trimbakráo Dábháde to march against Bájiráv to depose him from his superiority (1731), I, pt. ii, 600; shares the revenues of the Southern Maratha Country with the Maráthás, appoints a new *subhedár* to the Bijápur

Karnátak and the fort of Belgaum, *id.* 656; his death (1748), *id.* 627. *Salábat Jang*, successor of Nizám-ul-Mulk, invades the Poona districts (1751); comes to terms with the Peshwa and confirms a cession of territory promised by his brother Gazi-ud-dín (1752), *id.* 601-602, 627. *Nizám Ali*; declares war with the Peshwa and is defeated by Sadáshiv Bháu at Udgir (1760), *id.* 602, 627; sides with Raghunáthráv, burns Poona, and is defeated at Rákshas Bhuvan (1763), *id.* 603, 627, 658; levies contributions as far as Athni and Miraj (1774); alliance with the Peshwa against Haidar (1776); his forces bought off by Haidar, *id.* 658-659; forms an offensive alliance with the Maráthás against Tipu (1786), *id.* 660; enters into an offensive alliance with the Maráthás and the English against Tipu (1789), *id.* 661; his troops take Kopal (1790), *id.* 662; defeated by the Maráthás at Kharda (1795), surrenders his minister, XVII, 407-409.

Nizám Ali: *see* under Nizám.

Nizamaluco: Portuguese name of the Nizáms of Ahmadnagar, I, pt. ii, 34.

Nizámpur: town in Kolába district, XI, 353; Sambháji defeated at, I, pt. ii, 78; survey and *khoti* system at, XI, 205-207; plundered by Rámoshis (1840), *id.* 158.

Nizámpur: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 248, 460.

Nizámpurkál: river in Kolába district, XI, 10.

Nizám Sháhis: rulers in Dakhan (1489-1637), founded by Malik Ahmad Beheri (1489), Ahmadnagar their capital founded (1494); Burhan Nizám (1508-1553), account of their kingdom according to Barbosa (1510), Husain Nizám Sháh (1553-1565), Murteza Nizám Sháh (1565-1588), Ismael Nizám Shah (1588-1590), Burhán Nizám Sháh II (1590-1594), Ahmad II (1594-1595), Chánd Bibi's regency (1595-1599), Báhádur Nizám Sháh (1596-1599), fall of Ahmadnagar (1599), their institutions, Malik Ambar's regency (1607-1626), Fatteh Khán's regency (1626-1632), fall of Daulatábád (1632), Sháháji regent (1632), end of the dynasty (1636), XVII, 358-398; history of the dynasty, I, pt. ii, 621-625; *see* also XVIII, pt. ii, 219-224; XX, 278-287; XIX, 227 note 5; I, pt. i, 221.

Nizám-ud-din: Shaikh, ancestor of the Chishtis, IX, pt. ii, 8 note 2.

Nizám-ul-Mulk: governor of Gujarát (1351), I, pt. i, 231.

Nizám-ul-Mulk: Asafjah, Viceroy of Ujjain (1720), retires to the Dakhan, defeats and kills Sayad Dilávar Khán; retires to Aurangábád, battle of Bálápur in the Berárs and death of Alam Khán, deputy viceroy of the Dakhan, *id.* 301; appointed prime minister of the empire (1721), *id.* 302; his disagreement with Haidar Kuli Khán (1722), *id.* 303; appointed fifty-first viceroy of Gujarát (1722); appoints Hamid Khán deputy viceroy and Momin Khán governor of Surat, *id.* 303; defeats Rustam Ali, *id.* 390; sends Sayads Mithan and Achhan to Surat to avenge Mulla Muhammad Ali (1748), *id.* 331; favours Sambháji of Kolhápur, XIX, 256-257; becomes independent, seeks Maratha aid, *id.* 266-267; connives at Bájiráv's incursions, his alarm at the Maráthá power, his policy, negotiation with Bájiráv (1728), his interview with Bájiráv, *id.* 271-275; restored to favour and ordered to drive Maráthás from Gujarát and Málwa, commits breach of faith with Peshwa, Bájiráv's plans of conquest during the absence of at Delhi, takes Peshwa's petition to Delhi, *id.* 279-284; *see* also VII, 168, 169, 172-173, 175; XX, 290; XXI, 379; XII, 252; XVIII, pt. ii, 243; also under Nizám.

Nizám-ul-Mulk Bhairi: Bahamani minister (1481-1486), his origin, XVII, 355 and note 9, 356.

Noghan: Ahir ruler of Surashtra, attacked and slain by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 176.

Nokarsi: grand feast among Shrávaks, IX, pt. i, 103.

Nolambádhirája: Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 332.

Nolamba Kulántaka: *biruda* (title) of the Western Ganga prince Márasimha (967-968), I, pt. ii, 305.

Nolamba-Pallava-Bommanayya: Pallava chief (1040), I, pt. ii, 333, 437.

Nolambas: territories of, conquered by the Chola king Rájarájadeva, I, pt. ii, 308.

Nolambavádi: country, I, pt. ii, 298 and notes 2 and 3; of the Pallavas in the direction of Bellary, *id.* 306, 318 and note 13; passes out of the hands of the Pallavas into those of the Pándyas, *id.* 319 and note 1, 333, 434, 443, 452, 453, 456, 459; province, ruled by Vijaya Pándyadeva, *id.* 472, 486; Pándyas of, *id.* 495, 496; seized by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 497; ruled over by Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 499, 501, 505, 524, 577.

Nolinom: the ninth of Shravan Sud, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5.

Nolio: *see* Mungoose.

Nonambavádi: *see* Nolambavádi.

Nonbar: caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 251, 252.

Nondhs: registers. *See* Book Account.

Nono Da Cunha: Portuguese viceroy in India, I, pt, i, 349, 351.

Nora: mangrove island in Káthiáwár, VIII, 29.

Noronha: D. Afonso de, Portuguese viceroy (1554), XIV, 42.

Noronha: Signior, Portuguese officer of the Maráthás (1780), XIV, 56.

Norris, Sir William: ambassador of the New Company at Surat (1700), XXVI, pt. i, 122; waits on Auzangzeb at Panhála (1701), XXIV, 314.

Northern Circars: province in Madras, corresponds to Kalinga, I, pt. ii, 139, 140; southern limit of the province of the Aryans previous to the seventh century before Christ, *id.* 141.

Northern India: conquest of, by Timur (1398-1400), I, pt. i, 357; I, pt. ii, 341 note 2.

Nosra: Hindu goddess, shrine of, between Ajmer and Pushkar, IX, pt. i, 483.

Nossa S. da Conceição: chapel of, in Poona, XVIII, pt. iii, 338.

Nossa Senhora des Angustias: image of, at Dáhánu in Thána district, XIV, 54.
Nossa Senhora do Parto: church of, at Sanján in Thána district, XIV, 304.
Nossa Senhora dos Remedios: name of the Portuguese church of Remedi, I, pt. ii, 65.
Notonia grandiflora: a plant used as an antidote to snake-bites, XXV, 274.
Noura: *see* Nowohar.
Nousaripa: modern Navsári, I, pt. i, 539.
Novroji: son of Rustam Mánek, goes to England (1723), receives honor from the Court of Directors; buys Nowroji Hill, his family is known as Shet Khándán family, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
Nowohar: village in the province of Thána, I, pt. ii, 543.
Nowroji Hill: at Mazagaon in Bombay, property of Shet Khándán family, IX, pt. ii, 196 note 3.
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Nripati Trinetra: *biruda* (title) of Govind IV, I, pt. ii, 416.
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Nrisimha: *see* Narasimha I, Narasimha II and Narasimha III.
Nufna: word possessing special powers, IX, pt. ii, 143.
Nuh: Noah, given as the first ancestor of the Chudásamma, I, pt. i, 139.
Nuji: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 6.
Nukhs: clans of Bhátias, IX, pt. i, 117 and note 6.
Nulambavádi: *see* Nolambavádi.
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Nummulitic rocks: in Surat district, II, 30.
Nunneries: Buddhist, in Thána district (B. C. 150), XIII, 406.
Nuno da Cunha: Portuguese general, captures Daman, Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát makes treaty with (1531), XIII, 451; slain in a scuffle at Diu, *id.* 452.
Nuns: Buddhist, at Kánheri (A. D. 100-600), XIV, 138.
Nur Baksh: tribe of the Hindu Kush, identical with the Khojahs, IX, pt. ii, 36 note 3.
Nur Jehán: wife of emperor Jehángir, at Mándu, I, pt. i, 375.
Nurmadi-Chola: Chola king, I, pt. ii, 433 *See* Ka Rájarája-Rájakesarivarman.
Nurmadi-Taila: I, pt. ii, 428, 459. *See* Taila III and Tailapa II.
Nur Satagur or Nurshán: Ismáilia missionary, is believed to have been sent to India by Ala Zikri-his-Sálam, comes to Patan in Gujarát in the time of Solanki Bhim II (1179-1242), works miracles and makes many converts, is said to have converted the ruler secretly to his faith; marries a daughter of the Hindu governor of Navsári, is killed by one of his disciples, IX, pt. ii. 38; is described by the third Ismáilia missionary Sadrud-din as the incarnation of the prophet, *id.* 40; of Brahma, *id.* 48.
"Nur the Turk:" probably Nur Satagur, believed to have converted the Mulahidah, IX, pt. ii, 38.
Nur-ud Din: *see* Nur Satagur.
Nur-ud-din Muhammad Ufi: author of *Jami-ul-Hikayat* (1211), I, pt. i, 512.
Nurulah: *sayad*, IX, pt. ii, 27 note 1.
Nusaripa: modern Navsári, XIV, 320.
Nusks: original parts of the *Zend Avesta*; names and contents of, IX, pt. ii, 211 and note 2.
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Nyáyashástri: expounder of Hindu law in the Marátha government, XIX, 243.
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Pandion: kingdom of the Pándyas, I, pt. i, 537, 546.
Panditráo: expounder of Hindu law under the Marátha government, XIX, 244 note 1.
Pandits: at the courts of Gujarát kings, I, pt. i, 180.
Pándivad: snake in Ratnágiri district, X, 49.
Pándri: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
Pándu: estate in Rewa Kántha, VI, 153.
Pándugad: *see* Pandavgad in Sátára district.
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Pándu Mehvas: states in Rewa Kántha, VI, 1, 2, 148-154; pay tribute to Baroda, VII, 337.
Pándurang Pandit: Peshwa's agent in Gujarát, marches on Cambay and Ahmadábád, makes peace with Momin Khán and Jawán Mard Khán and retires to Sorath (1752), I, pt. i, 335.
Pándurang Pant: *see* Pándurang Pandit.
Pándurangráv Patwardhan: grandfather of the present chief of Sángli, wounded and taken prisoner by Haidar (1776) to Seringapatam, XXIV, 345; I, pt. ii, 659.
Pándus: *see* Pándavas.
Pándya: *see* Pándyás.
Pándyadeva: Western Chálukya king Permajagadekamalla II's vassal, I, pt. ii, 319 note 1.
Pándyadevarasa: Kalachurya Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 486.
Pandyádi Jawán Mardi: book of the Indian Khojáh scriptures written by A'gha Abdus Salámsháh, IX, pt. ii, 41, 48.
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II, *id.* 190, 375; defeated by Udayachandra, the general of the Pallava king Nandivarman, *id.* 327; reduced by the Ráshtrakúta king Dantidurga, *id.* 194, 389; subdued by Krishna III, *id.* 207; conquered by Kakka II, *id.* 423; their lands absorbed into the Chola kingdom, *id.* 308; subdued by the Western Chálukya king Someśvara II, *id.* 333; humbled by Hoysála Vishnuvardhana, *id.* 495, 496; associate with the Hoysálas against Vikramáditya II also called VI, and are defeated by Sinda Achugi II, *id.* 218-219, 453, 574; their chieftain of Nolambavádi rebels and is defeated by Hoysála Vira-Ballála II, *id.* 505; by Narasimha II, *id.* 507; their Nolambavádi branch do not recognise the sovereignty of the Devagiri Yádava king Bhillama, *id.* 519; subdued by Singhana's general Bichana, *id.* 243, 524, 525; mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.

Panechana, Panchnad: Portuguese sub-division probably Panvel in Thána district, XIV, 44; XIII, 456.

Panetha: sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 97.

Pángal: *see* Pangul.

Pángára: *Erythrina indica*, timber tree, in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 50; in Khándesh, XII, 26.

Pangariká: village mentioned in a grant from Karda in Khándesh, I, pt. ii, 423.

Pángul: a class of beggars in Kolába district, XI, 74; in Násik district, XVI, 75; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 185-186; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 459-460; in Khándesh, XII, 123. *See* Helav.

Panhálá: hill fort in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 6; health resort, *id.* 16, 293; survey, *id.* 260-263; fort details, history, human sacrifices at; town, details, reservoirs, market, temples, tomb, fair, Paráshar's caves at, *id.* 313-316; inscriptions at, *id.* 422-425; *see* also I, pt. ii, 76, 254; capital of the Kolhápur Siláháras, *id.* 546, 549, 587; taken by Anáji Dattu (1659), *id.* 593; besieged by Sidi Johár (1660), *id.* 593; fight between the Maráthás and the Bijápur army at (1671), *id.* 594; Sambháji confined in, *id.* 595; *see* also X, 193.

Panicum: *oplismenus colonum, setaria glaucum, Italicum*, fodder plants, XXV, 276; *frumentaceum, maliaceum*, food and fodder plants, *id.* 184, 276; (*setaria*) *Italicum*, food plant, *id.* 184; *pilosum*, food and fodder plants common in India and on the *ghâts*, *id.* 185, 276.

Pani-lajak: famine plant, XXV, 199.

Pánini: Sanskrit grammarian, I, pt. ii, 135, 138, 139, 140; his date, *id.* 141, 142, 171; *see* also I, pt. i, 36, 534.

Pánipat: near Delhi, battle of (1761), I, pt. i, 345; I, pt. ii, 101, 627; VI, 228; VII, 184; XIII, 497, 498 note 4; XVIII, pt. ii, 249; XIX, 295.

Panjáb: first Aryan settlement in, I, pt. ii, 135; Áryas progressing from, *id.* 137; places mentioned by Pánini in, *id.* 138; a part of the Persian dominions; conquest of, by Darius Hystaspes (B. C. 510); under the Achæmenean dynasty, under the Indo-Skythian ruler, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4; relations of the Párs of the, with Cambay Pársis, *id.* 186 note 1, 188 note 4; *see* also I, pt. i, 526, 527, 534, 545; converts from, in the College of Bándra, XIII, 202; called Takkadesh, IX, pt. ii, 70.

Panjábi: a caste of weavers in Násik district, XVI, 53.

Pánjan: river in Násik district, XVI, 10.

Pánjarápol: home for animals, IX, pt. i, 115; in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 332-333; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 114; at Bhiwndi and Chembur in Thána district, XIV, 49, 52; in Mahi Kántha, V, 396.

Pánjhra: river in Khándesh, XII, 8; waterworks, *id.* 140.

Panjim: town in Goa territory, capital of Portuguese India, I, pt. ii, 565.

Panjnigar: a caste of Musalmán writers in Sholápur district, XX, 209; in Gujarát, cotton thread starchers, converts from the Hindu caste of the same name, form a separate community, IX, pt. ii, 78; Hir, silk starchers, have a monopoly in the art, *id.* 78.

Panjrapol: *see* Panjarápol.

Panjtan: or Pentad of the holy family of Islám, consists of *Ali*, the *Lady Fatimah*, her sons *Hasan* and *Husain*, and the *Apostle of God*, IX, pt. ii, 47.

Pánmul: village, under Bijápur, assigned to the author of *Mirat-i-Ahmedi*, I, pt. i, 322.

Pannagálay: another name of Panhála, XXIV, 313.

Pannála-durgádrisimha: Karád Siláhára Jotiga II's title, I, pt. ii, 546.

Pannaledurga: modern Panhála, I, pt. ii, 549.

Pannappeśvara: temple of, mentioned in an inscription from the North Arcot district, Madras Presidency, I, pt. ii, 422.

Pannáya: tax levied by the feudatories of Vikramáditya VI of the Western Chálukyas of Kalyáni, I, pt. ii, 451, 452.

Pánoli: village near Surat, I, pt. i, 328.

Panorama: point at Mátherán, XIV, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 279.

Panoti: deadly influence of Shani or Saturn, IX, pt. i, 403.

Pant: of Bávda, shares of, in the Sálshi province and Bhagvantgad, I, pt. ii, 79.

Pant Amátya: superintendent of finance of Marátha government, XIX, 243-244.

Pánthal: rice soil in Ratnágiri district, X, 144.

Panthers: in Ratnágiri district, X, 42, 44; in Khándesh, XII, 30; at Mathorán, XIV, 259; in Belgaum district, XXI, 69; in Kánara, XV, pt. i, 92, 94.

Pánthipura, Pántipura: modern Hángal, I, pt. ii, 558, 562, 563 and note 5.

Pánt-lavadi: estate in Rewa Kántha, VI, 147.

Pán Tower: fort in Kelve village in Thána district, XIII, 293.

Pant Pratinidhi: his dispute with the Marátha state about the joint districts near Ratnágiri settled in 1784, I, pt. ii, 106.

Pant Sachiv: general record-keeper of the Marátha government, XIX, 244 note 1; surrender of (1818), I, pt. ii, 116; his rights over the Konkan villages settled, *id.* 127; his conduct at the time of the mutinies (1857), XIX, 317-319.

Pantyá : a caste of messengers in Cutch, V, 101, 102.
Pánungal : modern Hángal in Dhárwár district, XXII, 389 ; I, pt. ii, 377, 298 note 2, 431, 435, 437, 439, 450, 451, 456, 458, 465, 558, 561, 562, 563, 564.
Pánvad : sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.
Panvel : sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, XIII, 2, 692-695 ; under Nana (1781), *id.* 508 ; under the English, *id.* 522, 523 ; condition of (1835), *id.* 578-579 ; assessment revised (1837), *id.* 581-582 : results, *id.* 585 ; survey assessment introduced in (1856), *id.* 596-599. *Town* and port, discription, industry and trade, XIV, 293-296 ; Buddhist or Bráhmanic remains at, *id.* 10 ; under Gujarát kings (1508), XIII, 443 ; ceded to Bijápur (1636), *id.* 464 ; trade centre (1500-1670), *id.* 465 ; Marátha horse at, *id.* 503 ; heavy mortality at (1812), *id.* 508.
Pánwála : vegetable boat, in Thána, XIII, 720.
Panwelly : modern Panvel port under the Gujarát kings, I, pt. ii, 30.
Papai : *Carica papaya*, fruit tree in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 50.
Papaveraceæ : species of oil-yielding plant, XXV, 214.
Pápdi : gardens and fields near Bassein, XIV, 36 ; church at, *id.* 37.
Paper : manufacture of, in Surat district, II, 179, 181 ; in Broach district, *id.* 549 ; in Panch Maháls, III, 250 ; in Ahmadábád district, IV, 133 ; in Cambay, VI, 189 ; in Khándesh, XII, 237, 440, 479 ; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 214-216 ; in Thána district, XIII, 399-400 ; in Násik district, XVI, 177-179 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 204-206 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 388 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 375-376.
Paper mill : at Sassu Navghar in Thána, XIV, 305.
Papiki : cape of, identification of, I, pt. i, 539, 544, 545.
Papnas : pomelo in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 50.
Pár : pass in Kolába district, XI, 114.
Par : stream in Násik district, XVI, 7.
Pár : river in Surat district, II, 27.
Parabali : a place probably in Sind, I, pt. i, 538.
Parabhus : *see* Prabhus.
Párádá : river, mentioned in an inscription at Násik, I, pt. ii, 148.
Paradas : Parthians, XIII, 411 note 2.
Párádhi : *see* Párdhi.
Párábánaka : village, granted, its identity with Palsána, I, pt. i, 127 and note 3 ; modern Parona in the Surat district, I, pt. ii, 406.
Parahitarája : *biruda* (title) of a Chálukya chief, I, pt. ii, 380.
Parajia : a Bráhman sub-caste in Cutch, V, 45 ; degraded Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xii note 3, 160.
Parajia Soni : a sub-caste of goldsmiths in Káthiáwár, VIII, 150 note 1.
Parajiyá : *see* Parájia.
Parakesarivarman : another name of the Chola king Rájendra Choladeva, I, pt. ii, 436. *See* Madhuránṭaka II and Rájendra Choladeva.
Parakesarivarman : brother-in-law of Vikramáditya VI the Western Chálukya king, I, pt. ii, 445. *See* Adhirájendradeva.
Párakh Nima : Bania of Diu (1677), concession in favor of, made by the Bombay Council, XXVI, pt. i, 74-77.
Paralysis : disease, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
Parama : village, presented to Gangarája by Vishnuvardhana, I, pt. ii, 500.
Paramabhattáraka : paramount title, I, pt. ii, 474, 475, 488, 518, 523.
Paramadeva : *rája*, identified with Paramára, king of Abu, I, pt. i, 168 note 2.
Paramahansas : order of Shiv ascetics, IX, pt. i, 543.
Paramáras : *see* Parmar.
Paramárdi : *see* Permádi.
Paramardideva : Vikramáditya II, I, pt. ii, 219, 234, 515.
Paramardin : *see* Permádi.
Parameśvara Potarája : Parameśvaravarman II, I, pt. ii, 325.
Parameśvara Potavarman I : I, pt. ii, 324. *See* Parameśvaravarman I.
Parameśvara Potavarman II : *see* Parameśvaravarman II.
Parameśvaravarman I : Vidyavinita the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 322 and note 8, 323 ; succeeds Mahendravarman II, *id.* 324 note 3, 325 ; defeats Vikramáditya I at Peruvalanallur, *id.* 326, 343 note 2 ; is overthrown by Vikramáditya I, *id.* 362.
Parameśvaravarman II : Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 324 note 1, 325 and note 2, 326.
Parammadeva : Seunachandra II's successor, I, pt. ii, 516.
Paránda : fort, in Nizám's dominions, Nizámsháhi capital (1599), XVII, 390 ; siege of, *id.* 399.
Paránṭaka I : Chola king (935), I, pt. ii, 299 note 4, 320 note 6, 325 ; copper-plate grants of, *id.* 326, 327. *See* Madiraikondako-Parakesarivarman.
Paránṭij : sub-division of Ahmadábád district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, produce and people, IV, 230-232. *Town*, *id.* 346 ; ceded to Damáji Gáikwár (1737) by Momin Khán, VII, 175 ; I, pt. ii, 110, 319.
Paránṭij Kolis : in Ahmadábád district, land administration among, under British rule, IV, 154, 186.
Parasanga : Sindi linear measure of distance, I, pt. ii, 388 ; *see* also I, pt. i, 165.
Parasangæ : Párasáva, a tribe between the Indus and the Jumna, mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 533.
Párásaryá ; Bráhman sub-caste in Gujarát, IX, pt. I, 16.
Parasgad : hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9 ; sub-division, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops, people, *id.* 501-503 ; survey (1849-1850), *id.* 417-421 ; revision survey (1880), *id.* 452-456. *Town*, *id.* 596-597.

Parasharám Bháu Patvardhán: Peshwa's general sent to the Konkan to cut off the communication of the English army with Bombay (1781), I, pt. ii, 105, 605; sent against Haidar (1776-1779), *id.* 659; takes Dhárwár (1790), *id.* 661-662; obtains most of the districts acquired from Tipu, sent to Bájiráo to make proposals, is sent to prison, *id.* 606; offers to march against the *rája* of Sátára, is released and takes the *rája* prisoner, *id.* 607; is reconciled to Nána Phadnavis (1799), *id.* 662; is defeated and killed by Kolhápur troops, *id.* 607; *another account of:* Sánglí chief, destroys (1779) domed tomb of Nurkhán at Shirol, XXIV, 319; engages himself in war against Kolhápur and Haidar; assists the Peshwa's troops against the English; is appointed commander of the Marátha forces, sent to assist the English against Tipu Sultán of Mysore; is engaged in war with Kolhápur; commands the Marátha army in the battle of Kharda; contrives with Nána Phadnavis to place Chimnáji Appa on the Peshwa's *gádi* after the death of Mádhavráv II; is confined but afterwards released; is sent to oppose the Sátára *rája;* Kolhápur king ravages Parashurám's *jágir* and burns Tásgaon; directs his forces against the Kolhápur *rája;* is mortally wounded at Pattankudi village, *id.* 344-347; *another account of:* raises money for the Marátha contingent (1790) near Tásgaon; takes part in the battle of Kharda (1795) and returns to Tásgaon; summonned to Poona after the suicide of Mádhavráo; made prisoner, released on promise of quelling disturbance; his *jágir* village Tásgaon pillaged by the Kolhápur forces; mortally wounded, XIX, 297-299; *another account of:* assembles a large army at Miraj and takes field against Haidar (1777); captures Gokak, XXI, 384, 386; turns his armies against Kolhápur, quarrels with Nána Phadnavis, his villages plundered by the Kolhápur chief at the instigation of Nána; takes all forts between the Ghatprabha and the Malprabha; taken prisoner and cut to pieces; his age, stature and disposition, *id.* 389-390 and note 2; *see* also X, 117; XVIII, pt. ii, 271-273; XXII, 413, 417, 419.

Parasharam Trimbak: (1690-1706), Marátha commander, his rise at Parli, raised to the rank of *pratinidhi,* takes Panhála fort, XXIV, 314; leaves Vishálgad (1701), I, pt. ii, 80; takes Vasantgad and Sátára; receives order from Sháhu to surrender Sátára, released and restored to power; again thrown into confinement; his death, XIX, 249-255, 256.

Parashurám: great Bráhman maker, IX, pt. i, 436, 438; massacres the Kshatriyas, *id.* 55, 56, 177, 183 note 1, 441; said to have purified shipwrecked strangers and made them Bráhmans, *id.* 438; his re-birth in the person of Nahapána; founds a kingdom in Dakhan, *id.* 498 and note 1; legendary story of, X, 355 note 4; ponds dug by, *id.* 326; conquers the Konkan, XIII, 87; *Hindu demigod,* story of, XV, pt. ii, 76 and note 1; *see* also XVIII, pt. i, 99-100; sixth incarnation of Vishnu, I, pt. ii, 26; son of Jamadagni and Renuká, *id.* 282 note 5.

Parashurám: hill pass in Ratnágiri district, X, 167.

Parashurám Náráyan Angle: Sátára banker and temple builder (1710), XIX, 452, 511 note 2, 542.

Parashurám Shrinivás: under restraint of his deputy, Bápu Gokhale sent to enforce submission from; declares against the Peshwa; severely wounded and his estate sequestrated, XIX, 299-300.

Párasikas: probably Syrians, I, pt. ii, 317; defeated by Vinayáditya, *id.* 368.

Párasnáth: twenty-third Shrávak *tirthankára,* IX, pt i, 105; *see* also I, pt. i, 456; XIV, 2, 338; XXIV, 95, 133.

Párasnath temples: in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 340, 341.

Paráuráma: son of Sajjana; finishes the temple of Neminath, I, pt. i, 177 note 1.

Pardáo: gold and silver coin, value of, XV, pt. ii, 50 note 18.

Pardápur: Prátápsháh's capital, I, pt. ii, 27.

Pardeshi: a caste of labourers in Kolába district, XI, 71; in Thána district, XIII, 153; in Násik district, XVI, 57; in Sátára district, XIX, 107; in Sholápur, XX, 161-163.

Pardeshi Bráhmans: in Násik district, XVI, 43; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 61-63.

Pardeshi Halváis: confectioners in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 129-130.

Pardhadi: pass in Násik district, XVI, 131.

Pardhari: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 606.

Párdhi: caste of hunters, in Khándesh, XII, 113; in Cutch, V, 83; in Násik district, XVI, 59.

Pardhi: spring at Tungar in Thána, XIV, 368.

Párdi: sub-division of Surat district, II, 292-296. *Town, id.* 298; *see* also I, pt. i, 110.

Parel: suburb of Bombay city; derivation of the word, XXVI, pt. iii, 595 and note 1; Portuguese church at, XIII, 474; taken from the Jesuits, *id.* 489; batty grounds in, farmed (1751), XXVI, pt. iii, 447-448.

Párgad: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 7; place of interest, *id.* 597-598.

Párgaon: village in Poona district, temple and fair at, XVIII, pt. iii, 265.

Pari: fairy, IX, pt. ii, 142 note 1.

Pariah dog: passing of the (1857), in Gujarát, probable belief about, I, pt. i, 433.

Parichera: (fairy-face) daughter of the king of Sonkehr, sent to Alla-ud-din, I, pt. ii, 31.

Parihár: tribe of Agnikula Rájpúts, IX, pt. i, 483; said to be Shiv-sprung, *id.* 449 note 3, 484; called Pritikádwára; Pratihara, the Sanskrit form of, believed to be of Gujar stock; Gájan *máta,* luck or *shri* of, *id.* 484; two layers of, Girásias of Abu and Rákshás, *id.* 439 note 1; *see* also I, pt. i, 465, 468.

Párijátak: dye-yielding and sacred plant, XXV, 247, 290.

Párikh: honorific title among Vániás, meaning of, IX, pt. i, 78, note 2; Cambay Hajám, also so called, *id.* 231.

Parikraman : or *padikamna* ceremony, performance of, during *pachusan*, rites relating to, IX, pt. i, 114, 115.
Parikshámukha : Jain work, I, pt. ii, 407.
Pari-on-ke-Tabak Bharna ; fairy Házráts, IX, pt. ii, 130.
Paris : Musalmán spirits, IX, pt. i, 417.
Párisasetti : officer under the Devagiri Yádava kings Jaitugi I and Singhana, I, pt. ii, 521, 524.
Parisesha Khanda : appendix to Hemádri's *Chaturvarga Chintámani*, I, pt. ii, 249.
Prishad : Vedic school of Bráhmans, I, pt. ii, 148.
Parisishtaparvan : work of Hemachandra, I, pt. i, 193.
Parit : a caste of washermen in Ratnágiri district, X, 127, 142 ; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 415 ; in Kolába district, XI, 67, 413 ; in Thána district, XIII, 143 ; in Násik district, XVI, 56 ; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 147-149 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 383-384 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 102-104 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 144 ; in Belgaum district, XXI, 152 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 188-189 ; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 274-277 ; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 102.
Paritium tiliaceum : famine and fibrous plant, grows in several districts, XXV, 194, 227.
Pariyá ; village in the Surat district, I, pt. ii, 359 and note 5.
Pariyala : village, battle of, won by Narasimhavarman I, I, pt. ii, 322, 326, 358.
Páriyátra : portion of the Vindhya range, I, pt. ii, 135, 149.
Pariyaya : village in the Kásákula division, granted, I, pt. i, 110.
Pariyaya : *see* Pariyá.
Parjápur : *see* Pardápur.
Park : Colonel, defeats Tatia Topi, I, pt. i, 445.
Parkher : local name of Baroda, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
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Rághoji Angria II: (1817-1839), succeeds Mánáji, tries to free himself from Bivalkar, his rule under Bivalkar, *id.* 156-157.
Rághoji Bhangria: Koli freebooter (1844 1848), once a police officer, appears in Panvel, Captain Giberne in pursuit of, sentenced to death, XIII, 636-637; XVIII, pt. ii, 307-303; makes raid on Márwári Vánis, cuts the noses of Marwáris, caught at Pandharpur and hanged, XVII, 417-418.
Rághoji Bhonsla: (1735-1753) *Sena Saheb Subha* (1735), XIX 276; makes an incursion to the north, Avji Kávre defeated, meditates revolution, his subsequent intrigues, his authority to levy contributions north of the Narbada disputed, his reconciliation with Bájiráv, his rivalry with the Bráhman party (1740), incites Dámáji, bought over, prevents Báláji's succession as Peshwa, *id* 280-283; VII, 176; joins with Dámáji in attacking the Peshwa (1743), I, pt. i, 395; overtaken and defeated in Bengal by Báláji Peshwa, sends agents to Peshwa for reconciliation (1744), XIX, 285-287; receives his footing in Bengal, called to Sátára, *id.* 290-291.
Rághoji Náik: Koli outlaw (1860) in Thána district, XIII, 605.
Ragho Shankar: Marátha leader, sent to subdue Kolis (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
Raghu: Kadamba king, I, pt. ii, 286.
Raghu Náik: third Sondá chief (1618-1638), genealogy of, XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3; his accession, *id.* 123; his grant to the temple of Madhukeshvar at Banavási in Kanara, *id.* 264, 266.
Raghunáthdás: *rája*, Nizám's minister, I, pt. i, 333.
Raghunáth Ráo: younger brother of the Pehswa Báláji Bájiráo, with Dámáji Gáikwár captures Ahmadábád and firmly establishes Marátha supremacy in Gujarát (1754); drives the forces of Ahmad Shah Abdáli from the Punjáb (1758,; aspires to rule the state and keeps on good terms with the English, I, pt. ii. 98, 602; with the help of the Nizám defeats his nephew Mádhav Ráo's army and takes charge of the government, *id.* 603; pursues Haidar across the Tungabhadra and makes a treaty at Bednur (1766), *id.* 659; retires from court and raises a force, but is defeated (1768), and kept in custody, *id.* 603, 628; is released; keeps on good terms with his other nephew Nárayan Ráo for a time; is again placed in confinement; is believed to be implicated in the murder of Nárayan Ráo (1772-1773); assumes charge of the government and defeats the ministerial army at Pandharpur (1774), *id.* 604; seeks British help but refuses to surrender Bassein, Sálsette, and the Bombay islands, *id.* 100; by the treaty of Surat cedes Sálsette and other possessions to the English (1775), *id.* 101, 604; invites Haidar, who favoured his cause, to take possession of the Southern Maratha Country up to the Krishna (1776), *id.* 659; by the treaty of Purandhar his cause is given up by the English (1776), *id.* 604; leaves Surat to join Sadáshiv Bháu, the impostor, but is compelled to take shelter at Tárápur, *id.* 102; promises to cede Khánderi and Bassein to the English for their help to make him Peshwa (1778), *id.* 103; by the treaty of Sálbái he is provided for (1782), *id.* 605; retires to Kopargaon, *id.* 628; *another account of*: Bá.áji Bájiráv Peshwa's brother, called also Raghunáthráv, levies tribute in Gujarát, takes possession of Rewa and Mahi Kántha districts and marches on Surat (1752), I, pt. i, 334; takes Ahmadábád (1753), *id.* 336 337; compels Momin Khán to pay tribute; appoints Shripatráv his deputy at Ahmadábád and collects tribute from Limbdi and Wadhwán chiefs, *id.* 337; acts as guardian of his nephew Mádhavráv, is joined in his

Intrigues by Jánoji Bhonsle and Govindráv Gáikwár, is defeated by the young Peshwa at Dhárap (1768) and confined at Poona, *id.* 399-400; is invested with the robe of Peshwa by the titular king of Sátára; reinstates Govindráv Gáikwár in the title and estates of Dámáji Gáikwár (1774); sets out for Gujarát and attacks the city of Baroda (1775), *id.* 401-402; opens negotiations with the English through Mr. Gambier, the chief at Surat *id.* 401; joins Govindráv Gáikwár (1775); sends an agent to negotiate with the Bombay council; flies to Cambay and through the help of Mr. Malet goes to Surat *vid* Bhávnagar, *id.* 402; reception of, by the *nawáb* of Cambay, *id.* 403; abandoned by the English after the treaty of Purandhar (1776); takes refuge at Surat, *id.* 406; at Bombay; a fresh alliance of, with the English (1778), *id.* 407; handed over to Sindia, flies to Broach (1779), *id.* 408; receives a pension and goes to Kopargaon (1782), *id.* 410; *another account:* leads an army into Gujarát (1754), XVIII, pt. ii, 246; in North India (1756), *id.* 248; quarrels with Sadásivráv and becomes the head of civil affairs (1759), *id.* 249; becomes regent of Mádhavráv I, *id.* 250; refuses to cede Sálsette to the English, *id.* 251; quarrels with Mádhavráv and retires to Násik, *id.* 251; is supported by the Nizám, regains power and keeps Mádhavráv in confinement, *id.* 251; his unpopular measures; is defeated by Mádhavráv at Dhodap and is kept in confinement, *id.* 253; intrigues with Haidar Ali and the Nizám, *id.* 254; is released and placed in charge of the young Peshwa Náráyanráv, *id.* 254; his share in Náráyanráv's murder, *id.* 255-256; becomes Peshwa, *id.* 256; is opposed by the ministers, *id.* 257; is helped by the English and signs the treaty of Surat, *id.* 259; the English attempt to restore him to power, *id.* 263-266; Sindia keeps him in power, his flight to Surat, *id.* 266; treaty of Sálbái; fixes his residence at Kopargaon; his death, *id.* 267; *see* also XXVI, pt. i, 400-405; XIX, 296; VII, 177, 179, 182, 185-186, 191-196; XIII, 498, 501-503, 505; I, pt. i, 334, 336, 337, 398-400.

Raghunáth Sávant: (1869), ruler of Sávantvádi, X, 447.

Raghunáth Svámi: religious teacher, tomb of, at Nigdi in Sátára district, XIX, 529.

Rághvendrácharya: Vaishnav pontiff, XXIV, 63.

Rági: food plant cultivated on the *ghát*s, XXV, 187; in Kolába district, XI, 96; in Sátára district, XIX, 162; in Belgaum district, XXI, 252; in Dhárwar district, XXII. 274.

Ráhada: another name of Ghaghaia, the Chavalá king, I. pt. i, 154, 155.

Raháujur: Ránáir, capital of Lárdes, I, pt. i, 507 and note 11, 513.

Ráhapa: king conquered by Krishna I, I, pt. ii, 391.

Ráhátá: town in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 733-734.

Rahimatpur: town in Sátára district, details of, mosque and inscriptions at, XIX, 548-549; trade centre, *id.* 214.

"Ráhime:" Musalmán pilgrim ship, burnt by the Portuguese (1614), II, 77.

Rahim-ki-bá ár: town in Sind, the minister of Cutch builds a fortress at (1745), V, 140; plundered by Khosás (1819), *id.* 163.

Rahma, Rahmi: Ruhmi, apparently Burma and Sumátra, I, pt. i, 527, 528.

Raht: spine of Indra, I, pt. i, 119, 133.

Ráhtod: derived from Ráshtrakúta, I, pt. ii, 198, 384.

Ráhtod Ráshtraśyona: image of, brought from Karnátak Sevji, now in Mevad, I, pt. i, 133.

Ráhtor: *see* Ráhtod.

Ráhu: earth, IX, pt. i, 392 note 1, 403. *See* Planet (Earth).

Ráhudi: pass in Násik district, XVI. 130.

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Rábula: Shákyamuni's son, inscription of, in Kánheri cave, XIV, 170.

Ráhuri: sub-division of Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, soil, water-supply, climate, rainfall, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, railways, markets, crafts, survey, changes, XVII, 626-632, 489-494, 540-541. *Town*, *id.* 734.

Raichor, Raichur: town in the Nizam's dominions, I, pt. ii, 441 note 6; laid waste by Malik Káfur, *id.* 29, 533; fort, *id.* 638; taken by Asad Khán, general of Bijápur, *id.* 642; taken by Vijáyanagar from Bijápur, *id.* 643.

Rai Dán: *jám*, (1454), Sind ruler of the Samma dynasty, IX, pt. ii, 50. *See* Markab Khán.

Raidi: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 630.

Raids: in Thána district (1817), Pendhari, XIII, 522; Koli, *id.* 524; gang, *id.* 526; arm protection against, *id.* 563 note 4; Maratha, in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 135 and note 6, 137, 146 and note 8.

Rái-ispand: mustard, burning of, at the door to prevent demons from entering, IX, pt. ii, 155.

Ráika: caste of shepherds in Mahi Kántha, V, 366.

Raikot: fort and a place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 466.

Rail pattern: Buddhist in Kanheri caves, XIV, 166; in Kondivti caves, *id.* 203, 205, 206, 207, 208.

Rails: class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 94.

Railway: all district volumes, *see* under District Name.

Raima: caste of Jadeja Musalmáns in Cutch, V, 140.

Raimurdha: seaport in Thána district, salt-pans at, XIV, 301; water-works, *id.* 55.

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Rája Ali, Rája Ali Khán: successor of Mirán Muhammad of Khándesh (1576-1596), I, pt. ii, 623; XII, 247.
Rájab: sixth month of the Musalmán year, holiday in; preaching the sermons during first eleven nights of, IX, pt. ii, 140; feast given on the last Wednesday of, *id.* 114.
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Rájugi: *see* Shrirája.

Rájula: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 636.

Ráj-ul-Mulak: special rules for conducting the *mulakgiri* or land-raiding system, I, pt. i, 418.

Rájur: hills in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 4. *Town*, *id.* 734.

Rájur: village in Poona district, old stones and Musalman remains at, XVIII, pt. 437-438.

Ráj Vasna: sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 112.

Rakam: basis of assessment of the Bijápur government, XXII, 440, 441, 442, 443, 447 note 3.

Rakanoj: place of interest in Cutch, V, 249.

Rakhadi: *see* Guard-binding.

Rákháich: son of Ráji and Lákha's sister Rayáji, I, pt. i, 160.

Rakhasji: village in Bijápur district, XXIII, 674.

Rakisbon: *see* Rákshasbhuvana.

Ráksha: division of Parihár Rájpúts, I, pt. i, 465.

Rákshas: hill in Kanara district, XV, pt. i, 4, 5.

Rákshasas: wild tribe infesting the forest of Dandakáranya and disturbing the religious rites of Bráhman sages, I, pt ii, 137; wild tribes met by the Aryas, *id.* 137.

Rákshasbhuvana: village on the river Godavari, the Nizám defeated by the Peshwa at (1763), I, pt. ii, 627; XVII, 406; XVIII, pt. ii, 252.

Rákshasgudda: hill in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 316.

Rákshi Dongar: basalt dyke at Sopára, XIV, 342, 417.

Rakshita: Buddhist missionary to Banavási (B C. 242), XV, pt. ii, 77, 264; I, pt. ii, 278 note 2.

Raktapura: town, identified with the modern Lakshmeśvara in the Miraj state, I, pt. ii, 304 note 6, 368, 373; camp of Vijayáditya at, *id.* 373; camp of Vikramáditya II, *id.* 376.

Rála: food plant, XXV, 184; grown in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 41; in Sátára, XIX, 163.

Rallidæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 93.

Rám: hill pass between Ratnágiri and Belgaum districts, X, 166, 388, 392; XXI, 306.

Rám: king of Ayodhya; incarnation of Vishnu, IX, pt. i, p xxxvi, 530, 531; I, pt. ii, 28, 135, 142; followers of, IX, pt. I, 530; hero of the epic *Rámáyana*, *id.* 531; said to have created Anávala Bráhmans, *id.* 4; worships god Shiv at Saras; raises a *ling* or stone home known as Siddhnath; builds a well known as Rámkund; offers a sacrifice near Bodhán; asks Hanumán to bring Bráhmans from Kolhápur to help at the sacrifice; raises emblem of god Shiv known as Muktináth at Mota; founds a village, Muktipuri (Mota) for the Kolhápur Brahmans or Motalas, *id.* 4, 12 note 1, 292, 313, 332, 345, 383; not alluded to by Patanjali and Pánini, I, pt. ii, 142; rivalled by Gotamiputra in exploits and prowess, *id.* 149; supposed ancestor of the Chudásamma clan, I, pt. i, 139.

Ráma: son of Kholeśvara, Singhana's minister (1240), in charge of Ambá, I, pt. ii, 524, 525; leads an expedition to Gujarát, is killed, *id.* 240, 242.

Ráma: Western Chálukya king Someśvara's officer, I, pt. ii, 465.

Ráma: Purushotama's son called Ekantada Rámayya, I, pt. ii, 482.

Rámachandra: *pandit* in Kumárapala's court, writes the *Prabandhaśata*, I, pt. i. 190; Jain scholar ordered by Ajayapála to sit on a red-hot sheet of copper, *id.* 194.

Rámachandra Paránjpe: *subhedar* of Ratnágiri, releases the imposter Sadashiv Bhán, I, pt. ii, 102.

Rámadev: Devagiri Yádava king, I, pt. ii, 529, 530. *See* Ramchandra.

Rámadeva: *see* Kholeśvara's son Ráma.

Rámaji Mahádev: Peshwa's *sarsubhedár* of Thána (1760-1772), his water-works at Kalyán, Ganesh gate near the mansion of, at Kalyán, XIV, 115-117; the civil court at Thána the

mansion of, *id.* 352; the Sangameshvar Mahádev temple at Uran built by, *id.* 371.
Rámájipant: Bálaji Peshwa's general, I, pt. ii, 90; takes Anjanvel and Dábhol and all the forts north of Vijayadurga (1756), *id.* 92.
Rámá Kamáti: citizen of Bombay Island, his supposed treasonable correspondence with Angria, tried and condemned (1720), XXVI, pt. i, 144-148.
Rámakirva: Koli outlaw, plunders, both below and above the Sahyádris (1830), XVII, 417.
Rámalinga: temple of, at Deur, I, pt. ii, 521 note 5; inscription at, *id.* 558 note 7.
Rámánand: founded Rámánandi religious sect, IX, pt. i, 534.
Rámánandi: *see* Religious Sects.
Ra Mandlik: last Chudásama ruler of Junágadh, becomes Muslim, raised to a saint, IX, pt. i, 125.
Rámanka: *taluká* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 638.
Rámánuj, Rámánujacharya: South Indian Bráhman, founded *Shri Sampradaya* cult of Vaishnav creed in the twelfth century, IX. pt. i, 533; Vaishnav reformer, converted Vishnuvardhana, XV, pt. ii, 89; his life, reforms, spread of his sect, followers, their mode of life, initiation ceremony, XX, 36-38; XXIII, 149-150; XXIV, 134.
Rámapuri: old territorial division, mention in a Sangli grant, I, pt. ii, 417.
Rámarája: I, pt. ii, 524. *See* Kholeśvara's son Ráma.
Ramás: state and place of interest in Mahi Kántha, V, 426, 439.
Rámatirth: Ushavadáta founded benefaction at, I, pt. ii, 148.
Rámáyana: Sanscrit epic, IX, pt. i, 531; I, pt. ii, 135, 136, 137, 138; corruption of the, *id.* 141; uncertainty of the date of the, *id.* 142; reference to certain countries in passages of the, *id.* 142, 344; mention of Gokarn in, XV, pt. ii, 298.
Ramazán: ninth month of the Musalmán year, month of fasting, IX, pt. ii, 115, 126, 141, 171 note 2; first fast of, *id.* 161; holidays in, *id.* 140; feasts in, *id.* 31 note 3, 127; recital of prayers in, *id.* 126, 132, 135, 136. *See* Id.
Rámbágh: a place at Mátheran, XIV, 276.
Rambin: food-plant, XXV, 183.
Rambháji Nimbálkar: Marátha noble (1715-1727), Nizám-ul-mulk takes him into his service, XX, 290; the founder of the Nimbálkar family of Karmála in Sholápur; gets Karmála in exchange for his estates in Poona (1727), *id.* 412-413; *see* also I, pt. ii, 598.
Rámchandra: Devagiri Yádava king (1271-1310), I, pt. ii, 519; wrests the kingdom from his cousin Amana, his epithets and titles, the extent of his empire, *id.* 247, 528; the records of his time, *id.* 25, 247, 511, 529; his minister Hemádri, *id.* 248, 530; is defeated by Alla-ud-din Khilji and compelled to pay tribute (1294), *id* 250-251, 530 531; neglects to send tribute regularly; is defeated and taken prisoner to Delhi by Malik Kafur (1307); is released and presented with the district of Navsári, *id.* 251, 532; entertains Malik Káfur (1309); his death, *id.* 533; his rule in Thána district, XIII, 437-438; mentioned in Thána inscriptions, XIV, 387, 396. 418; in North Kánara, XV, pt. ii, 92 note 1, 93; his rule in Sátára district, XIX, 225 note 1; *see* also XVII, 352 and note 5; XVIII, pt. ii, 214 note 3, 215 note 2; XX, 275 and note 3.
Rámchandra Appa Sáheb: Parashurám Bháu's son, XXIV, 347.
Rámchandra Basvant: Baroda *kárbhári*, confined in Poona (1751), effects his escape, his intrigues to obtain his master's release, VII, 179.
Rámchandradeva: *see* Devagiri Yádava king, Ráchandra.
Rámchandra Ganesh: Peshwa's commander, defeated and slain at Dugad in Thána (1780), XIV, 56; I, pt. ii, 105.
Rámchandra Malhár: administrative (1753) reforms of, XVIII, pt. ii, 250.
Rámchandra Naik: second Sonda chief (1598-1618), his family tree, XV, pt. ii, 120 note 3, 123.
Rámchandra Pant, Rámchandrapant Bávdekar: founder of the Bávda Amátya family (1689-1729); defends Vishálgad and Rángna against the Mughal forces, XXIV, 226, 293; suspected of leaving the Sátára fort unprovided, XIX, 249-253; tries to place Sambháji on the throne, *id.* 255.
Rámdás Svámi: Shiváji's spiritual guide (1608-1681), XVIII, pt. ii, 228-229; XIX, 238; his letter to Sambháji, *id.* 245; his descendant, the chief of Cháphal, *id.* 460; his temple at Parli, *id.* 537, 538; *see* also XXIV, 294.
Rámdé: converted Tuwar Rájpút, spreads Islám in Cutch and Káthiáwár, IX, pt. ii, 40.
Rámde Pir: legend of, IX, pt. I, 544 and note 2; spreads the Bij or Márgi sect, *id.* 347. 375.
Rámdepotrá: a Sodha Rajpút sub-division in Cutch, V, 67.
Rámdev: *see* Rámchandra.
Rámdharan: caves in Kolába district, XI, 377.
Rámdurg: state in Southern Marátha Country, description, people, trade, history, land, justice, instruction, health, XXIV, 396-399.
Rámeshvar: place of pilgrimage near Cape Comorin, IX, pt. i, 549.
Rámeshvar: Ceul temple, XI, 272; (1623-1628), *id.* 282, 308-310.
Rámeshvar: hot springs at Vajrábái in Thána district, XIV, 374.
Rámeshvar: *see* Narushankar's Temple.
Rámeshvar: Poona temple, XVIII, pt. iii, 342.
Rámeśvar: I, pt. ii, 198; *tirth* on the Tungabhadra, temple of Parameśvara at, *id.* 377; sacred place, *id.* 397.
Ráme vara: temple of, at Hulihalli, inscription at, *id.* 582 and note 1.
Rametta: poisonous plant, XXV, 268.
Rámgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 362.
Rami: island of the Jáva group, I, pt. i, 528.
Ramiar: Pársi priest, son of Shápur, IX, pt. ii, 221.

Rámji Bhángria : Koli robber (1825) in Thána, XIII, 524; as police officer, receives present from villages, asks for discharge, his subsequent outlawry, XVII, 416-417.
Rámkánta : *Acacia ramkanta*, a tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 51.
Rámkund : Rám's well, near Saras, origin of, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
Rámkund : Sopára reservoir, XIV, 320, 340.
Rámnavmi : Rám's birth-day, a holiday, a day of fast, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5; Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 242-243.
Rámoshi : unsettled tribe, in Poona district, origin, settlement, divisions, surnames, appearance, language, special language, food, dress, ornaments, occupation, religion, holidays, customs, community, XVIII, pt. i, 409-425; *id.* pt. iii, 34-39; enlisted by Báji Ráo II to shut up the *ghâts*; invade the Kalyán district, I, pt. ii, 116; in Ratnágiri district, X, 129, 219; in Kolába, XI, 71; plunder, *id.* 158, 220; in Thána district, XIII, 177; let loose on the Konkan by the Peshwa, *id.* 522; at Prabal fort in Thána district; their proclamation (1828), XIV, 300; in Násik district, XVI, 72; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 209; in Khándesh, XII, 105; in Sátára district, XIX, 108-109; in Belgaum district, XXI, 174 and 175; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 107.
Rámoshi Rising : of 1826, in Poona and Ahmadnagar districts, XVIII, pt. ii, 306-307.
Ramparda : táluka in Káthiáwár, VIII, 638.
Rám Pátil : the Koli captain of Janjira (1490), XI, 435.
Rámphal : *Anona reticulata*, a fruit-tree in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 51.
Rámpur : place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 637.
Rámpura : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 429.
Rámpura : Chávada Rájpút estate in Rewa Kántha, IX, pt. i, 124; VI, 145; place of interest, *id.* 167.
Rámráj : stream in Kolába district, XI, 9.
Rám Rája : king of Sátára, appoints (1699) Khanderáv Dabháde to collect *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* in Baglán, I, pt. i, 388. *See* Rájárám.
Rám Rája : king of Sátára, entrapped by Tárábái and made a prisoner (1751), I, pt. ii, 603; set at liberty and allowed to live in Sátára (1761), *id.* 603; his death (1777), *id.* 604.
Rám Rája : Vijayanagar king (1542-1565), Burhan Nizám attacks Bijápur wtih the aid of (1549); renews alliance with Burhan (1553), his alliance with the king of Bijapur (1559); Nizám Sháh acknowledges the superiority of; attacks the Ahmadnagar fort; overthrown at Tálikot (1565), XVII, 366-370; XV, pt. ii, 114-116.
Rámráv Nárayan : Rájmáchi commandant, surveys Vásra (1795-96), XIII, 558.
Rámráv Shástri : adviser of the Peshwa; decides in favor of Sayájirav, son of Damáji by his second wife, I, pt. i, 400.
Ramri : island off the coast of Arakan, I, pt. ii, 347 note 2.
Ramsay : the Honourable Mr. Andrew, President and Governor of Bombay (1788), XXVI, pt. ii, 490.
Rámsej : hill fort in Násik district; its history, XVI, 64, 642, 441, 442 note 3, 447; Dindori villages attached to (1826), *id.* 210 note 3.
Rám Sen : hill range near Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 456.
Rám Shástri : Poona judge (1761-1773), XVIII, pt. ii, 253; his opinion for the atonement of Náráyanráv's murder; retires, *id.* 256; produces the proof of Raghunáthráv's knowledge of the plot against Náráyanráv, *id.* 257; I, pt. ii, 603; XVIII, pt. iii, 8, 408; XIX, 296.
Rámsing : Malám, a skilful artist, V, 143; his works in the Cutch palace, *id.* 216; visits Holland (1750), XIII, 521.
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Rám Taláv : hot spring in Khándesh, XII, 467.
Ramtil : oil-yielding plant, XXV, 219.
Rám-tirth : holy pool near Honávar, XV, pt. ii, 307.
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Ramusio : Italian geographer (1550); his mention of Bhatkal (Baticala) kings, XV, pt. ii, 273
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Rána : of Chitor, supposed to have given sun-face to the religious *gurus*, I, pt. i, 464.
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Ranagraha : Gurjjara prince (A. D. 639), brother of Dadda II; his copper-plate grant (A.D. 641), I, pt. i, 115; I, pt. ii, 314.
Ranajaya : *biruda* (title) of Rájasimha the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 329, 330, 331.
Ránaka : chieftain, title of the Vaghelas, I, pt. i, 199.
Ránakadevi : daughter of a potter sought in marriage by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 176.
Ranarága : second Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 181, 243 note 2; son of Jayasimha I, Chálukya king, *id.* 340, 342, 343; father of Pulakesin I, *id.* 329 note 4.
Ranarangabhima : probably Tailapa, I, pt. ii, 233.
Ranarasika : Vikramáditya I, I, pt. ii, 329 and notes 4 and 5, 343 note 2, 361.
Ránásan : state in Mahi Kántha, V, 420.
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Ranavigraha : *biruda* (title) of Samkaragana, son of Kokkala, the king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 203, 414.
Ranavikrama : *biruda* (title) of Pulikesin I, I, pt. ii, 343.
Ranavikránta : *biruda* (title) of Mangalesa of Vátápi, I, pt. ii, 347; *biruda* (title) of Buddhavarman, son of Jayasimhavarman, the Chálukya prince of Gujarát, *id.* 359.
Ran-bhendy : fibrous plant, XXV, 227.
Ranchod : Bhagat's Panth. *See* Religious Sects.

Ranchodji: image of Vishnu at Dákor, IX, pt. i 118.
Ranchodji : Diwán, his local history of the Káthis, extract from, IX, pt. i, 262.
Randákhurd: village in Ahmadnagar district, waterfall, XVII, 734.
Rándel Máta: Hindu goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 122.
Ránder: town in Surat district, II, 299; Ráhanjir or Rahánjur, capital of Lar, mentioned by Al Biruni, I, pt. i, 513, 520; a place of great trade (1507), XIII, 448, 449 note 1; plundered by the Portuguese (1530), *id.* 451.
Rándhia: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 639.
Randhikpur: sub-division in Rewa Kántha, VI, 116.
Randia dumetorum: plant used as soap and for poisoning fish, fodder plant also, common everywhere, XXV, 252, 272, 278.
Randpar: place of interest in Ratnágiri district, X, 362.
Randullah Khán: Bijápur general, I, pt. ii, 39; defeated by the Mughals (1629), *id.* 650; plunders Ráybág, XXIV, 318; mosque at Rahimatpur built in honour of, XIX, 548-549.
Ránebennur: *táluka* in Dhárwár district, I, pt. ii, 578; sub-divisional details, boundaries, area, aspect, soil, hills, climate, water, stock, crops and people, XXII, 644-646; survey of, *id.* 502-505, 555-559. *Town*, *id.* 783-784.
Rangaon: place of interest in Khándesh, XII, 468.
Rangapatáka: wife of Kálakála Narasimha Vishnu, the Pallava king, I, pt. ii, 330.
Rangári: a caste of dyers in Ratnágiri district, X, 125; in Kolába district, XI, 65; in Khándesh, XII, 76; in Thána district, XIII, 133; in Sátára district, XIX, 92-93, 143-144; in Sholápur district, XX, 134-135; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 97.
Rangarika: district, mentioned in an inscription at Udepur, I, pt. i, 187.
Rángna: fort on the border of Sávantvádi and Kolhápur, besieged by Sháhu, I, pt. ii, 81; X, 467; XXIV, 5, 293; description and history of, *id.* 319; pass, *id.* 6; X, 166.
Rango Bapuji: Pratapsinh's agent (1857), a rebel, XIX, 317-318.
Rangoji: is appointed agent by Dámáji Gáikwár in Gujarát; defeats Kántáji at Anand Mogri (1735), I, pt. i, 316, 317; agrees to aid Momin Khán on condition of receiving half the revenues of Gujarát (1737), *id.* 318, 394; again appointed deputy by Dámáji to collect tribute in Gujarát (1741), *id.* 323, 325; defeated by Muft Khir Khan and Fidá-ud-din; deserted by Sher Khán Bábi; is taken prisoner, his escape (1743), *id.* 326, 395; captures and demolishes the fort of Petlád; employed by the Musalmáns in the quarrels regarding the viceroyalty of Gujarát (1743-1744), *id.* 327, 395; imprisoned by Khanderáv Gáikwár; is released by Umábái and appointed her agent (1745), *id.* 329, 396; expels Trimbakráv from Ahmadábád and himself collects the Marátha share of the city revenues, *id.* 329; takes shelter with Sher Khán Bábi in Kapadvanj; besieged at Kapadvanj by Fakr-ud-daulah; requests Holkar to come to his help; the siege raised at the approach of Holkar; his interview with Jawán Mard Khán at Ahmadábád (1747), *id.* 330; captures Borsad and forces Hariba to leave the country, *id.* 331; deserted by his allies and imprisoned (1747), *id.* 332; *see* also VII, 174-177.
Rángoli: quartz powder, note on, XXII, 821-822.
Rangrez: a caste of Musalmán dyers, said to be converts from Hindu Khatri or weaver caste, Sunnis in religion, IX, pt. ii, 79; I, pt. ii 451; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 229; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 495; in Sholápur district, XX, 200; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 243-244; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 149.
Ránigám: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 640.
Ráni Maháls: forests in Baroda, VII, 28, 117-118.
Ranishkar: ruler of the Panjáb; seems to have adopted the religion of the Magi, IX, pt. ii, 183 note 4.
Ráni's Lake: in Mahi Kántha, V, 357.
Ráni Tunk Hill: in Pálanpur, V, 282.
Ránjangaon: *deshmukhi* villages in Ahmadnagar district, old reservoir at, XVII, 734.
Ránjangaon: village in Poona district, Ganpati's temple at, XVIII, pt. iii, 438; plundered by the Mughals, XVIII, pt. ii, 246.
Rankále: pond in Kolhápur, XXIV, 12, 161; legend of, 305-306, 309.
Ran-Kela: famine and fibrous plant, common on the *ghats*, XXV, 204, 235.
Rankine: Professor, suggests the form of Tulsi Lake in Thána, XIV, 364.
Rannialji: Navánagar *jám* (1664), I, pt. i, 283.
Rannadevi: daughter of Govinda III, I, pt. ii, 394.
Ránojiráv Sinde: founder of the Sindia family, I, pt. ii, 600; helps the prince of Idar, I, pt. i, 315; built a temple of Yamái on Jotiba's Hill, in Kolhápur, XXIV, 299.
Ranpur: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 639.
Ranshil: *see* Bhimáshankar.
Ranu: sub-division in Baroda state, VII, 544.
Ránubái: a *gosávi* goddess, in Sávantvádi, X, 419; in Khándesh, XII, 51.
Ranvára: light-house and shoal in Káthiáwár, VIII, 19.
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Ranzan: pass in Sátára district, XIX, 205.
Ráo Náik Nimbálkar: Phaltan chief, XIX, 231.
Ráos of Cutch: Bhármal I, V, 136; Bhármal II, *id.* 156-162; Bhojraj, *id.* 137; Desal I, *id.* 137; Desal II, *id* 162; Godji I, *id.* 137; Godji II, *id.* 143-146; Khengár I, *id.* 135; Khengár II, *id.* 137; Khengár III, *id.* 172; Lákha or Lákhpatji, *id.* 140-142; Prágmalji I,

id. 137; Prágmalji II, *id.* 172; Prithiráj, *id.* 149-151; Ráyadhan I, *id.* 137, 138; Ráyadhan II, *id.* 147-149, 152-155; Tamáchi, *id.* 137.
Ráos of Murbád: are Kunbis, XIII, 124.
Rapithavan: midday ceremony among Pársis, performed on the *Ardibehesht* day, IX, pt. ii, 219.
Rapithavangeh: second watch, IX, pt. ii, 214 note 1.
Raptores: family of birds in Ratnágiri, X, 54-60; in Thána district, XIII, 48-49.
Rarungæ: tribe mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.
Rasálgad: fort in Ratnágiri district, X, 4, 362.
Rasátala: division of Patala, I, pt ii, 576.
Rásenanagar: city, camp of Vijayáditya at, identified with Rásiyana of the Ráshtrakúta grant of A. D. 807, modern Rásin in the Karjat *táluka* of the Ahmadnagar district, I, pt ii, 371 372, 399.
Ras Fartak: town in Arabia, I, pt. i, 536.
Rashid-ud-din: Arab geographer (1310), I, pt. i, 501; translated *Al-Biruni*, *id.* 508, 514 note 9, 518, 529, 531; I, pt. ii, 4; his mention of the area of Gujarát, XIII, 437.
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Pant Amátya; Chin Kuli Khán the first Nizám, with a view to weaken the Maratha power supports Sambháji against Sháhu of Sátára; Sambháji is defeated by the *pratinidhi* and driven to Panhála; Tárábái and Bhawánibái taken prisoners to Sátára; treaty with Sháhu (1730), XXIV, 227-229; Rája of Kolhápur, XIX, 255, 257, 272, 273; defeated by the *pratinidhi*, I, pt. ii, 600.

Sambháji Angria: supported by the Portuguese (1737), XIII, 492; carries away Bombay craft (1740), *id.* 496; XI, 149-152.

Sámbhar: expedition of Kumárapála's general Cháhada against, I, pt. i, 187, 188.

Sambhu: Śaiva ascetic, I, pt. ii, 380.

Sámbráni: village in Kánara district, history, XV, pt. ii, 132, 146, 304, 340 and note 8, 349.

Sambuk: Arab passenger-boat in Thána district, XIII, 470 note 1, 721.

Sámda: *thákor* of, conspires (1857), I, pt. i, 441.

Sametshikhar: death-place of Párasnáth in Kolhápur, XXIV, 133.

Samgameśvara: capital of a Chálukya prince, I, pt. ii, 224; town in the Konkan, probably Sangameshwar, *id.* 467; local idol, *id.* 478.

Samgár: *see* Chámbhár.

Samghárama: mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang, I, pt. ii, 335.

Samgitaratnákara: treatise on music by Sárngadhara, I, pt. ii, 243.

Sami: town in Pálanpur state, V, 300, 347; grant of, to Fateh Khán Baluch, IX, pt. ii, 17.

Sami: tree, *see* Khijáro.

Sampadraka: village, gift of, entered in a grant found at Navsári, I, pt. i. 125; I, pt. ii, 314.

Samkama: *see* Sankama.

Śamkara: last Devagiri Yádava king, Devalá-devi offered in marriage to, I, pt. i, 205; rules Navsári, XIII, 438; marches to the relief of the fort of Devagiri, but is defeated, I, pt. ii, 250-251, 531; succeeds his father (1309), *id.* 251, 530; withholds the annual tribute, is defeated and put to death by Malik Káfur (1312), *id.* 251, 533.

Sámkara: Jaitugi I's governor of Tardavádi (1196), I, pt. ii, 521.

Samkaráchárya: *see* Shankaráchárya.

Samkaragana: Kalachuri prince of Western India, father of Buddha, I, pt. ii, 181, 295 and note 3; his father, *id.* 385; overthrown by Mangaleśa (602), *id.* 311, 347.

Samkaragana: Ranavigraha, son of Kokkala Kalachuri, king of Chedi, I, pt. ii, 203, 414.

Samkaragráma: battle at, I, pt. ii, 326.

Samkaraguru: supposed author of *Prasnottararatnamálika*, I, pt. ii, 200.

Samkarana: *see* Samkaragana, father of Buddha.

Samkshepa-Śariraka: Vedántic work, I, pt. ii, 212.

Samla: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 647.

Samláji: old temple in Mahi Kántha, V, 440; place of pilgrimage, IX, pt. i, 549.

Samma: Rájpút tribe, I, pt. i, 138; probably of Turk origin, Chudásamas an off-shoot of, IX, pt. i, 125; Jádejas, the last representatives of, adopted Islám, *id.* 126; masters of Cutch after the fall of the Chauras, *id.* 517; conquer Cutch (1320), V, 132; a Musalmán sub-division in Cutch, *id.* 93; rulers in Sind (1351-1531), IX, pt. ii, 50.

Sammatiya: Buddhist school, I, pt. i, 79.

Sampagádi: possibly modern Sampgaon, I, pt. ii, 570 and note 1.

Sampakarasa: of the Gutta family, I, pt. ii, 487, 581 and note 3.

Sampgaon: sub-division of Belgaum district, its boundaries, area, aspect, soil, climate, water, stock, crops and people, XXI, 503-505; survey (1852), *id.* 434-437; place of interest, *id.* 600; inscription at, I, pt. ii, 436 note 1, 439 note 1, 556, 566, 567, 568, 569, 571.

Samprati: grandson of Aśoka, I, pt. i, 15.

Sámrádev: or Siniario, god of wild tribes, IX, pt. i, 363.

Samri: tree, *see* Shami.

Samsám-ud-Daulah: Dauran Nasrát Jang Bahádur, forty-eighth viceroy of Gujarát (1716-1719), I, pt. i, 300.

Samshergudd: hill in Belgaum district, XXI, 9.

Samudraghosha: Pallava musical instrument, I, pt. ii, 327 and note 7, 374-375.

Samudragupta: early Gupta king (370-395), his conquest, I, pt. ii, 280, 281 note 3, 311 and note 3; Eran inscription of, *id.* 286 note 1; restores the *Aśvamedha* or horse-sacrifice, *id.* 290 note 3, 320 note 2, 320 note 1; Allahábád pillar inscription of, *id.* 293, 317; father of Chandragupta II, *id.* 361 note 3; *see* also I, pt. i, 62-65, 67; pillar inscriptions of, IX, pt. i, 470 note 6; his victories, *id.* 448.

Sámudri-Máta: Hindu goddess, chief shrine of, at Sundri, family goddess of Kapols, IX, pt. i, 71; of Sorathiyas, *id.* 74.

Samundarphal: medicinal plant, XXV, 256.

Sámvargad: fort in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 340-341.

Samvat: Vikram era, I, pt. i, 204.

Samvatasimha: king (1278) of Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 471.

Samvatsaras: of the planet Jupiter, I, pt. ii, 288 note 1; cyclic years, list of, *id.* 432 note 8.

Sámvedi Bráhmans: in Thána district, XIII, 82; XIV, 315.

Samydaceæ: species of poisonous plants, XXV, 265.

Samyn: ancestor of the Pallavas, I, pt. ii, 317.

San: Bombay hemp, cultivation of, in Khándesh, XII, 163.

Sána: hill in Káthiáwár, VIII, 12; caves, 647.

Sánabhoga: village accountant, I, pt. ii, 449 and note 5.

Sanadh: a caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 4 note 2.

Sanadi Koravár: a caste of robe-makers in Dhárwár district, XXII, 162-163.

Sanads : title-deeds in Kánara district, furnished the revenue history to Sir T. Munro, XV, pt. ii, 156 and footnote 1.
Sanakadi Sampradaya : *see* Vaishnav.
Sanakánika : name of a province on the frontier of Samudragupta's kingdom, I, pt. i, 64 and note 3, 65.
Sanála : *tálaka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 647.
Sánand : sub-division of Ahmadábád district, details of, IV, 238-240. *Town*, *id.* 353.
Sanaphulla : founder of the Southern Konkan branch of the Siláháras, entrusted with the government of the Konkan, I, pt. ii, 253 and note 3, 392 ; favoured by the Ráshtrakúta Krishna I, *id.* 536, 537.
Sanchair : *múta*, luck of Parmárs, IX, pt. i, 485.
Sanchi Stúpa : Gupta inscription on, I, pt. i, 66.
Sanchnimakta : an Alibág survey, XI, 191.
Sanchor : an old gate of Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 449.
Sand : in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 20 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 30 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 30 ; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 26.
Sandábur : commercial town on the Western Coast mentioned by Arab travellers, I, pt. i, 510 ; old port, XIV, 81 note 2.
Sandalias : Chandala, menials, I, pt. i, 530.
Sandalpur : the site of an ancient city in Kaira, III, 178.
Sandalwood : trade in, at Sopára (B. C. 150), XIII, 406, 408 ; in Kánara district, export of, XV, pt. ii, 47, 54, 58 ; carving, *id.* 70, 306 ; in Poona, XVIII, pt. i, 44.
Sandanes : of the *Periplus*, I, pt. i, 44 note 2.
Sandanes : envoy, I, pt. i, 542, 543.
Sandanes : king of Kalyán, I, pt. ii, 1 ; I, pt. i, 546 ; sends Greek ships to Broach, XIV, 119.
Sandápur : apparently Goa, I, pt. i, 509.
Sandarája : son of the Kalachurya king Kannama, I, pt. ii, 468.
Sandhan : old town in Cutch, V, 240 ; an Arab settlement (700-800) at, *id.* 131 note 5 ; I, pt. i, 509.
Sandhier : village south of the river Kim, I, pt. ii, 359 and note 5.
Sandhiyara : modern Sandhier, I, pt. ii, 359.
Sandhubhúpa : ruler of, defeated by Dantidurga, I, pt. ii, 389.
Sandhya : twilight prayer, IX, pt. i, 31.
Sándor : church near Bassein, XIV, 37, 402.
Sand Pipers : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 92.
Sandrocottos : Chandragupta, I, pt. ii, 277.
Sand Snakes : in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 80.
Sand Spits : class of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 19.
Sandstone Ridges : to the north of Belgaum, XXI, 7 ; beds, in Bijápur district, XXIII, 24-25 ; working of, *id.* 56-57.
Sandur : Randir, I, pt. i, 509, 520.
Sanes : village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 647.
Sángali : *see* Sángli.
Sangam : village in Bijápur district, temple, flight to and absorption of Basav at, fair at, XXIII, 675.
Sangameshvár : sub-division of Ratnágiri district, details of, X, 2, 303-305. *Town*, trade, fires, history and temples of, *id.* 371-373 ; *náik* of, *id.* 341 ; caves at, I, pt. ii, 9, 37 ; head-quarters of Asad Khán, *id.* 39 ; Sambháji captured (1689) at, *id.* 78, 108, 596.
Sangameshvar : village in Khándesh district, Hemádpanti temple at, XII, 469.
Sangameshvar : Lingáyat place of pilgrimage in Bijápur, XXIV, 119, 120 ; on the confluence of the Malaprabha and the Krishna, favourite shrine of Basava, I, pt. ii, 227.
Sangameshwar : town, *see* Sangameshvar.
Sangam-Máhuli : village in Sátára district, I, pt. ii, 334 note 2. *See* Máhuli.
Sangamner : sub-division in Ahmadnagar district, its area, aspect, water-supply, climate, rainfall, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, railways, markets, crafts, survey changes, XVII, 632-640 ; survey of, *id.* 487-489, 538-540. *Town*, *id.* 736-738 ; grants at, I, pt. ii, 231, 232, 430, 433, 511, 512, 513, 514.
Sangan : a notorious pirate, IX, pt. i, 525.
Sangana : ruler of Vanthali, killed by Viradhavala, I, pt. i, 200.
Sangana-Basaveśvara : inscription in the temple of, at Hirúr, I, pt. ii, 436 note 1.
Sanganians : pirates from Cutch and the Gulf of Cambay, harass Thána coast (1760), XIII, 499 note 1, 711 note 2 continued on pages 713 and 714.
Sangar : caste of weavers in Ratnágiri, X, 125 ; in Kolába district, XI, 65 ; in Thána district, XIII, 134 ; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 365-366 ; in Sátára district, XIX, 93-94 ; in Sholápur district, XX, 137 ; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 97-98.
Sangavada : village in Gujarát, I, pt. i, 187.
Sanghadáman : tenth Kshatrapa (222-226) ; coins of, I, pt. i, 43-44, 546.
Sanghádia : a caste of turners in Káthiáwár, VIII, 152 note 1.
Sanghár : caste of pirates in Cutch, V, 69, 95-97 ; in Káthiáwár, VIII, 165-166 ; Hindu and Mahomedan in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 519, 525, 526.
Sangharama : *stúpa* mentioned by Hiuen Tsiang, I, pt. ii, 354.
Sanghs : pilgrims going in bands, IX, pt. i, 550.
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Sangit Mehel : Bijápur palace, XXIII, 626.
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Sangola : sub-division of Sholápur district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, stock, holdings, crops and people, XX, 402-404. *Town*, *id.* 485 ; rising of Yamáji

Shivdev (1750) against the Peshwa at, *id.* 290; XIX, 292.
Sangrahni: dysentery and diarrhœa, its cure, IX, pt. i, 365.
Sangroji: sand, IX, pt. ii, 223 note 1.
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Sánikatta: salt works in Kanára district, XV, pt. ii, 72-73, 341.
Sanjala: village in Rewa Kántha, temple and fair at, VI, 168.
Sanján: old village in Thána district, early history of, remains at, XIV, 301-304; identified with the Sindan of Arab writers, I, pt i, 509, 520; Pársis settle at (716), IX, pt. ii, 185, 221; XIII, 248, 249; Siláháras rule at (810-1260), *id.* 423, 425, 428; trade centre (900-1000, 1100), *id.* 429, 430, 432; chief of, defeated by Alap Khán (1312), *id.* 438; IX, pt. ii, 187; attacked by the Abyssinians (1559), I, pt. ii, 48; emporium of trade (1598), XIV, 30; under the Maráthás, *id.* 555 note 3; surveyed (1793-1794), *id.* 558; Marátha cesses, *id.* 560; (1838), *id.* 585; cost and profit of tillage in (1845), *id.* 588; survey assessment (1866), *id.* 619-620; holy fire of Behram taken to Bharut hills (1315), to Bánsda, *id.* 187; to Navsárí (1419), *id* 188; to Surat (1733), retaken to Navsári (1736), *id.* 192; taken to Bulsár (1741), to Udváda (1742), *id.* 193, 185 note 2; temple for, at Sanján, *id.* 185; at Navsári, *id.* 188.
Sanjár: name borne by the *jáms*, I, pt. i, 139.
Sanjeli: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 1, 2, 155-156.
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Sankama: Kalachurya king, I, pt. ii, 227-228, 465; son of Bijjala, *id.* 469; Nissankamalla (1177-1181), *id.* 471, 477, 486, 487, 488; recognised sovereign of Vira-Ballála II, *id.* 502, 576, 581.
Sankaráchárya: *see* Shankaráchárya.
Sankaradeva: *see* Samkara.
Sankaragana, Sankarana: father of Buddhavarmman, Kalachuri prince, I, pt. i, 114.
Sankaravarman: Kashmir king (890), I, pt. i, 3, 468.
Sankasht-Chaturthi: trouble-cleaning fourth, worship of the moon on, IX, pt. i, 398.
Sankeshvar: town in Pálanpur state, temples and fair at, V, 300, 347.
Sankeshwar: large village in Belgaum district, the *math* of Shankarácharya at, XXI, 600-602; seized by Bahádur Gilani (1493), *id.* 366; stone inscription at, I, pt. ii, 556 and note 6.
Sankh: Broach chieftain, claims Cambay; is defeated by Vastupála, I, pt. i, 200 and note 2.
Sankhachúda: serpent king, saved by Jimútavahána from Garuda, I, pt. ii, 253 and note 1, 536.
Sankha-Jinálaya, Sankha-Jinendra: Jáin temple near Pulikara, I, pt. ii, 373, 358 note 1.
Sankhanpur: village sixty miles north-east of Ahmadábád, temple of goddess Behechra at, IX, pt. ii, 21, 82.
Sankhavarman: son of the Kalachurya Sandrája, I, pt ii, 468.
Sánkheda: sub-division in Baroda territory, VII, 555-558. *Village*, ravaged by Kanhoji, *id.* 199; Ganpatráo Gáikwar *jághirdár* of *id.* 206; the chiefs of, *id.* 336; grant from, I, pt. ii, 295, 313 note 4, 314; I, pt. i, 118.
Sankheda Mehvás: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 1, 2; its area, boundaries, history and subdivisions, *id.* 140-148; Chohan estates in, IX, pt. i, 125.
Sankh-há-ra: Egyptian king, sends an expedition to Punt (B. C. 2500), XIII, 404 note 3.
Sankráji Náráyan Gaudekar: ancestor of the present *pant sachiv*, I, pt. ii, 597; Tarábái's chief adherent, commits suicide (1711), *id.* 598.
Sankrant: Hindu holiday, IX, pt. i, 23 note 5.
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Sankuvarbái: wife of Jaysing Angria; captures Nágothna (1793), XI, 155; takes Khánderi (1799), *id.* 156, 327.
Sánoli: Saouli, near Baroda, burning place of Piláji Gáikwár (1732), I, pt. i, 313.
Sanosra: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 648.
Sansári Jangam: a caste of traders in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 82-85.
Sanseviera zeylanica: fibrous plant, XXV, 236.
Sansi: near Dhárwár, action at (1776), between the Maráthás and Hyder, XXII, 413.
Sansi: *see* Sansya.
Sanskárs: sixteen observances, kept by Chitpávans, XIII, 76.
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Sansya: or Sansis, race of plunderers in the Punjáb, Vághris said to have sprung from, IX, pt. i, 510.
S'anta: I, pt. ii, 559. *See* S'antivarman II.
Santa Cruz: hill, near Asheri, retaken by the Portuguese (1684), I, pt. ii, 78.
Santa Cruz: Church of, at Nirmál in Thána district, XIV, 293.
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Santáji Ghorpade: Shiváji's officer under Hasáji Mohita, I, pt. ii, 594; commander-in-chief of the Maráthás, *id.* 596; his rupture with his lieutenant Dhanáji Jádhav; is surprised and killed by Nágoji Máne, *id.* 597. *See* also XIX, 249.
S'antakarna: *see* S'atakarni, I, pt. ii, 155.

Santalaceæ: species of food, famine and oil-yielding plants, XXV, 174, 204, 224.
Santaladevi: wife of the Hoysála king Vishnuvardhana, disciple of the Jain Prabhá-chandra, I, pt. ii, 491, 493, 494.
Sántalige: old territorial division, I, pt. ii, 298 note 2, 306 and note 5, 430, 433, 437, 439, 443, 449, 450, 452, 454, 456, 476, 489, 505, 506 and note 1, 562, 563, 577.
Santali Mandala: old territorial division, I, pt. ii, 583, 506 note 2.
Sántalpur: state in Pálanpur, V, 281, 332; Jádeja Rájpút chiefship, IX, pt. i, 126.
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Santeya-Bágevádi: modern Hire-Bágewádi, I, pt. ii, 527.
Santhál: early tribe in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 298 footnote 1.
Santharo: vow of fasting to death, taken by Jain *sádhus*, IX, pt. i, 114 note 1.
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Santinátha: Jain *tirthankara*, I, pt. i, 192.
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Santivaravarman: *see* Santivarman I.
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Santivarman I: Hángal Kádamba, I, pt. ii, 559, 286, 287 and note 9.
Santivarman II: Hángal Kádamba prince and feudatory of Vikramáditya VI (1075-1089), I, pt. ii, 450, 559, 561.
Santoshgad: *see* Táthávade.
Santram: holy man, or *bhágat*, founder of Santrampanth, his temple at Nadiád, IX, pt. i, 154, 547.
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Sántu: minister of Chálukya king Karna, builds a Jain temple, I, pt. i, 170; Siddharája's minister, *id.* 172; attacks an army of Bhils, *id.* 178.
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Sapádalakshiya: name of Chohans, I, pt. i, 157.
Sapara: mouth of the Indus, I, pt. i, 538.
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Sapindaceæ: species of famine and oil-yielding plants, XXV, 197, 216.
Sapindi-Shrádh: memorial service in honour of seven generations of ancestors, XVIII, pt. i, 154, 157.
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Sapsan: vegetable antidote to snake-bite, XXV, 275.
Saptakholla: district, I, pt ii, 547.
Saptakotiśvara: family god of the Goa Kádambas, I, pt. ii, 566 and note 7.
Saptapadi: principal part of Chitpávan marriage ceremony, XVIII, pt. i, 212.
Saptaságar: holy village in Belgaum district, XXI, 602.
Saptaśati: work composed by Hála, I, pt. ii, 171.
Saptashring: hill and temple in Násik district, reservoirs and fairs at, XVI, 643-646.
Saptavarman: a minister mentioned in Taranatha's *History of Buddhism*, I, pt. ii, 171.
Sara: small town in Káthiáwár, mosque and an inscription at, VIII, 648.
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Saráj-ud-din: *maulvi*, preaches *jehád* or religious war in Ahmadábád (1857), I, pt. i, 434.
Sárákachchha: circle of villages mentioned in a Paithan grant, I, pt. ii, 397.
Sarambal: village in Sávantvádi state, a large lake at, X, 467.
Sarandib or Sarandip: Ceylon, I, pt. i, 516; dependency of the Gujarát kingdom, rubies imported (1025) from, to Somnáth, I, pt. i, 168.
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Sárangadeva: Vághela king (1275-1296), I, pt. i, 203; succeeds Arjunadeva, his inscriptions, *id.* 204-205, 206.
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Sarasi: Sanskrit word for large lake in use in Dakhan in Patanjali's time, I, pt. ii, 140.
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Sháháji: eighth *rája* of Sátára (1839-1848), his loyalty, his reforms, adopts a son, his death, XIX, 312-313; justice under, *id.* 391-394.
Shahaji: *rája* of Kolhápur (1821-1837), XXIV, 238-240.
Shahaji Bhonsle: (1594-1665), Shiváji's father; his marriage with Jijabai; succeeds (1629) to his father's estate of Poona and Supa: breaks his connection with the Nizámshahi and goes over to the Mughals; leaves Mughal service and sides with Bijápur; on the fall of Ahmadnagar overruns the country and seizes places of strength; weighs himself against money; is humbled (1637) by the Mughals; is confirmed in his estates in Poona and Supa; leads an expedition into the Karnatic; visits Poona (1649); much respected by his son Shiváji; his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 223-231; XXIV, 81; Karád under, XIX, 232; seizes (1632) Násik and other places for Ahmadnagar, XIII, 464; retreats to the hill-fort of Mahuli (1635); enters the service of Bijápur (1637), XI, 143 and note 7; deserts Malik Ambar (1621), XVII, 393; becomes regent (1632); manages the Ahmadnagar country; submits to Sháh Jahan and enters the Bijápur service (1636), *id.* 397-398; *another account:* sets up a king at Ahmadnagar; overruns the Gangthari and Poona districts and drives the Mughals from Purandhar (1633), I, pt. ii, 590-591; overruns the North Konkan, *id.* 38; takes service under the Bijápur king and receives the *jahagir* of Poona and Supa (1637), *id.* 39, 590-591; goes with Randulla Khán and extends the limits of the Bijápur kingdom to the Bay of Bengal, *id.* 650-651; arrested by Báji Ghorpade of Mudhol and imprisoned, *id.* 592, 651; XIV, 220.
Sháh Álam: saint, learned man of Mahmud Begada's reign, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 76, 148; shrine of, at Ahmadábád, *id.* 56.
Sháhámat Khán: forty-fifth viceroy of Gujarát (1713), I, pt. i, 297; defeats the Marátha invaders at Ankleshvar (1711), VII, 167.
Shahánushahis: Kushán dynastic name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
Sháhápur: sub-division of Thána district, its boundaries, area, aspect, climate, water, soil, holdings, rental, stock, crops and people, XIII, 2, 683-685. *Town*, temples, ponds, and history of, remains near, XIV, 306-312.
Sháhápur: Bijápur suburb, XXIII, 577.
Sháhápur: town in Kolhápur state, schools, temples and churches at, XXIV, 367.
Shahapur: town in Belgaum district, built in 1559, XXI, 371.
Shahazan: royal marriage, marriage of a maid, IX, pt. ii, 238 and note 1.
Sháh-Bandar: harbour master, village officer under the Mughals, I, pt. i, 212.
Shah-Bandar: town in the Indus delta, I, pt. i, 538.
Shahbaz-Garhi: rock inscription at, I, pt. ii, 142.
Shah Bhikan: Hajrat, son of Saint Sháh-i-Álam, the tomb of, on the Sábarmati near Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 337 note 1.
Shah Budágh Khán: appointed commandant of Mándu (1568); builds Nilkantha, I, pt. i, 370.
Sháhdádpur: town near Haidarábád (Sind), I, pt. i, 538.
Sháh Husain Kaderi: Bijápur minister (1663), tomb of, at Bhiwndi, XIV, 47.
Sháhi: Kushán name, I, pt. i, 64 and note 5.
Sháh Jahán: Mughal emperor (1625-1658), defeats Malik Ambar (1621-1623), XVII, 393-394, 376, 398; favors the Portuguese, I, pt. ii, 40; calls on Bijápur to deliver the Ahmadnagar forts and show no favour to Shahji Bhonsle, besieges Bijápur, forces the king of Bijápur to come to terms and annexes to the Mughal territory the country north of the Bhima (1636), *id.* 590-591, 650; admits Shiváji into the imperial service and causes the release of Shahji from imprisonment, *id.* 651; introduces revenue settlement in Khándesh, XII, 249; cedes the province of Kalyán-Bhiwandi to Bijápur, XIV, 47; stays at Mándu; is defeated, his brother Sháh Parwiz retreats to Mándu (1621-1622), I, pt. i, 381; his death (1666), *id.* 284; XIV, 380.
Shahji: *sayad pir*, descendant of Imám-ud-din (1691); spiritual head of Matids, commits suicide, IX, pt. ii, 69.
Shah Madar: Musalmán saint, IX, pt. ii, 82.
Shah Najaf: Shiah place of pilgrimage, place of Ali's martyrdom, IX, pt. ii, 47, 126.
Sháh Nawáz: tomb of, in Bijápur city, XXIII, 617.
Sháh Nawáz Khán Safávi: thirty-first viceroy of Gujarát, joins prince Dára in his rebellion against Aurangzeb (1659), I, pt. i, 282.
Sháh Nur: Hassan Kuli Khán Bahadur, viceroy of Oudh, sets out for Macca; his unsuccessful attempt to arrange matters between Momin Khán and the Peshwa, I, pt. i, 341.
Shahpur: *táluka* in Káthiáwar, VIII, 651.
Shah Ramzan Mahi Savar: *see* Kanhoba.
Shah Tahir: Ismailian courtier-missionary, preceptor of Muzaffar II, IX, pt. ii, 3 note 3, 125.
Sháh Tahir: minister of Burhán Nizám (1508-1553), XI, 435, 464, 466; his visit to the Gujarát king, XVII, 364-365; his death, *id.* 367.
Sháhu: Marátha ruler (1707-1749), his imprisonment, release, marriage, arrives at Poona, is established at Sátára; Angria becomes tributary to, appoints Báláji Vishvanáth as his Peshwa; receives three imperial grants of *chauth*, *sardeshmukhi* and *svaráj*, Bajiráv and Báláji, the second and third Peshwas, invested by; his death, XVIII, pt. ii, 239-245; *another account of*: taken prisoner at Raygad (1690), I, pt. ii, 79, 596; released by the Mughals (1708), *id.* 655; XVII, 403; plunders Khándesh, XII, 251; adopts the founder of the present Akalkot state, XVII, 403, XX, 489; defeats the army of Tárábai and is formally seated on the throne (1708), I, pt. ii, 598; lays siege to Rángna and builds

the Harnai fort (1707-1713), *id.* 81; takes the fort of Panhála (1708), XXIV, 314; appoints Khanderáv Dábháde *senápati*, I, pt. i, 389; obtains a grant of *chauth, sardeshmukhi* and *svaráj* in the Dakhan (1719), I, pt. ii, 655; XX, 290; XIX, 262-263; his attempts at order, I, pt. ii, 599; obtains Miraj, Tasgaon and Athni by treaty with the *rája* of Kolhápur (1731), *id.* 656; settles the terms of agreement between the Peshwa and Dábháde (1732), I, pt. i, 393; his friendly relations with the Bombay government (1739), XXVI, pt. i, 217-219; makes the Peshwa the head of the Maratha confederacy (1749), XXIV, 229; his death, I, pt. ii, 600; his ministers, XIX, 259.

Sháhu: adopted son and successor of Rama Rája of Sátára, I, pt. ii, 604.

Shahu: Pratapsimha's adopted son (1857), XIX, 317, 319.

Sháhuka: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 652.

Shaik: caste of Musalmáns of the regular class, in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6; also include local converts, *id.* 8 note 3; meaning of the name, origin, branches, appearance, titles before and after the names of, *id.* 8 and notes 2 and 3, 9; Telia division of, in Rádhanpur, *id.* 8 note 2; in Cutch, V, 89; in Ahmadnagar, XVII, 226; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 491; in Sholápur district, XX, 197-198; traders and soldiers in Belgaum district, XXI, 204; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 231; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 288; in Kolhápur, XXIV, 148.

Shaik: title among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 8.

Shaikhda: caste of Hindu converts, devotees of the Pirána saints, also called Shaikhs, form a distinct community, IX, pt. ii, 69-70.

Shaikhji: pirate on the Ratnágiri coast (1733), I, pt. ii, 82.

Shaikhsallás: tombs of Musalmán saints in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 339, 343-344.

Shaikh-ul-Jabal: title assumed by Hasan Sabáh, IX, pt. ii, 37.

Shaikh-Zeinudin: sage of Daulatábád, I, pt. ii, 620.

Shailáhára: Sanskritised form of the Maráthi surname Selar, I, pt. ii, 15 note 4.

Sháistah Khán: twenty-sixth viceroy of Gujarát (1646-1648), I, pt. i, 280; twenty-eighth viceroy of Gujarát (1652-1654); his expedition against the Chunvália Kolis, *id.* 281; Mughal general (1662-1664) in Poona; surprised and wounded by Shiváji, I, pt. ii, 593; takes the fort of Chakan, XVIII, pt. iii, 122, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 229-230; *subhedár* of Surat (1671), XXVI, pt. i, 47.

Shaivites: religious sect, worshippers of Shiv, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi, 530, 541; places of pilgrimage, *id.* 549.

Shaiv Nágas: Shaivite mendicants, attack General Goddard (1778), XIV, 135 note 10.

Shaivs: religious sect in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 530, 541, 542.

Shaiv Temples: the ten great, XVIII, pt. ii, 211 and note 1.

Shakespeare: Sir Richmond, resident at Baroda, I, pt. i, 443; VII, 274-275.

Shakra: god Indra, XIII, 406.

Shaks: tribe mentioned in *Vishnu Purána*, XIII, 413 and note 7. *See* Sakas.

Sháktas: devotees of Sakti, the creative energy, IX, pt. i, 545-546. *See* Religious Sects.

Shakuna Sáli: a caste of weavers in Dhárwár, XXII, 177-178.

Shákyamuni: Gautama Buddha, image of, at Sopára in Thána district, XIV, 412; statue of, in Ajanta caves, XII, 483, 499 note 1, 501.

Shálás: lecture-halls in Kánheri caves, I, pt. ii, 10.

Shales: in Ratnágiri, X, 14-15.

Shaley Beds: in Bijápur district, XXIII, 27, 33, 35-37.

Sháli: stream in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 9.

Sháligrám: black round stone representing Vishnu, IX, pt. i, 362; origin of, *id.* 387; daily worship of, *id.* p. xxxv; XIII, 105 note 2.

Shalivál an: or Kanaksena, that is, Kanishka, IX, pt. i, 125, 443 note 1; founder of the Shaka era (A. D. 78), XVII, 351. *See* Kanishka.

Shalu: food and fodder plant cultivated throughout India, XXV, 186, 276.

Shama: food plant common throughout India, XXV, 184.

Shamans: priests and medicine-men of the foreign conquerors; their admission among Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 436.

Shambu: other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531.

Shambhu: fourth *rája* of Kolhápur (1812-1821), XXIV, 237.

Shambhudev Hill: in Poona district, temple on, XVIII, pt. iii, 440.

Shambhurám: Nágar Bráhman, supporter of Monim Khán at the siege of Ahmadábád, is taken prisoner by Damaji and sent in chains to Baroda, I, pt. i, 342.

Shami: *Prosopis spicigera*, tree, also called *aparajita*, regarded as Shiv's wife; also known as *vijayádevi*, held sacred; reason why; worship on Dasara day chiefly by Rájpúts, marriage of a man with, object of the marriage, *id.* 386; held to be the abode of a saint, *id.* 362; a sacred plant, XXV, 279, 280; XVIII, pt. i, 52.

Shámia Aliks: beggars at Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 451.

Shámil: extra levy on land in Kánara under Musalmáns, XV, pt. ii, 155.

Shámla Dev: Hindu god, worship of, in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 292, 314, 319, 363; family deity of Nimas, *id.* 73, 96.

Shamonámir: tomb of, at Arag in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 293.

Shamoola: fodder plant, XXV, 276.

Shámrájpant: Shivaji's minister (1655), XVIII, pt. ii, 227, 228.

Shamsher Bahádur: heriditary title of the Gáikwár, title conferred on Damáji by Sháhu after the battle of Bálápur (1720), I, pt. i, 389; VII, 168, 176.

Shamshergad: hill fort in Belgaum district, XXI, 607.

Shams-ud-din Altamsh: *sultán*, I, pt. i, 174 note 1; takes the fort of Mándu and drives away its Hindu chief (1234), *id.* 357.

Shams-ud-din: second Ismáilia missionary, also known as Chote, works miracles, makes conversions chiefly from Cháks, IX, pt. ii, 39 and note 3.
Shani: *see* Saturn.
Shanivár: Saturday, IX, pt. i, 403.
Shankaldev: Yádava ruler (1312), XII, 242.
Shankar: doer of good, other name of Shiv, IX, pt. i, 531; XIII, 406.
Shankar: *see* Samkara.
Shankaráchárya: founder of the Smárt sect, XV, pt. i, 121 note 2; I, pt. ii, 28; his date, *id.* 212; is credited with the authorship of *Prasannottara Ratnamáliká*, *id.* 200; his *Vedántasutrabhashya*, *id.* 246; places Vedic worship on modern footing, his work on philosophy, seats or sees of Shaivite sect established by, IX, pt. i, 533, 541-542; turns Elura and Elephanta caves into Bráhmanic caves, XIV, 135; temple of, at Nirmal in Thána district, *id.* 292 and note 3, 325. *See* also I, pt. i, 84; XXIV, 134.
Shankaráchárya: title of Smárt pontiffs of Dwárka, IX, pt. i, 542; at Sankeshvar, XXIV, 60.
Shankargaud: Chellketan chief (860-870), XV, pt. ii, 84.
Shankarji: governor of Viramgám (1753), I, pt. i, 338.
Shankarji Keshav: *sarsubhedár*, builds temples at Nirmal in Thána district (1750), XIV, 292, 325, 367, 373.
Shankar Náráyan: temple and story of, XV, pt. ii, 292-293.
Shankar Rái: *rája* of Khelna, defeats the Musalmán army, I, pt. ii, 31.
Shankráji Malhár: Syed Husain Ali's clerk (1716), XIX, 260.
Shankráji Náráyan: appointed *pant sachiv* (1697), XIX, 618; supports Tárábái, *id.* 255; XVIII, pt. ii, 240; is filled with remorse and commits suicide, *id.* 241.
Shanmukha: Shivá's son, I, pt. ii, 479.
Shánti: quieting ceremonies, details of, IX, pt. i, 413-414; performance of, to stay epidemics, *id.* 368, 413; for other occasions, *id.* 413; spirit-quieting ceremonies, *id.* 416; *planet-soothing*, *id.* 42-43; use of trees in; Ambo, *id.* 382; Ankdo, *id.* 383; Limdo, *id.* 385; Sopári, *id.* 387; quieting rites, XVIII, pt. i, 140-143, 152.
Shántivarma II: Kádamba chief (1088), XV, pt. ii, 88.
Shanvár: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 279-280.
Shanvár Váda: Peshwá's palace in Poona city, XVIII, pt. iii, 344-346; *id.* pt. ii, 287.
Shápur Sheheriar: first Párs priest to settle in Sanján with his family (716), is claimed as ancestor by all Gujarát priests except those of Cambay, IX, pt. ii, 221.
Sharad: cold season, XV, pt. i, 11.
Shárada Pith: throne of learning, Dwárka seat established by Shankar, IX, pt. i, 542.
Sharákati: share villages in Thána, number of, XIII, 539 and note 3, 540, 544.
Sharanpur: Christian settlement near Násik city, XVI, 85-87, 537, 543.
Sharivar: *Amshaspand*; fourth day of the Párs month, sixth month of the Párs year, IX, pt. ii, 217, 218.
Sharivar Jasan: chief festival day among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 217.
Sharmistha: wife of Yayáti, I, pt. i, 460.
Sharva: an animal, I, pt. i, 508.
Shásanas: land grants in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 164.
Shashthadeva I: Goa Kádamba prince (1007-1008), feudatory of the Western Chálukya king Jayasimha II, I, pt. ii, 436, 565, 567.
Shashthadeva II: Sivachitta, the Goa Kádamba king (1246-1257), I, pt. ii, 565, 571; makes grant to Goveśvara, *id.* 572.
Shasthi Pujan: destiny worship, corresponding to *játakarma*, the sixth Vedic rite, worship of goddess Shasthi or mother sixth, IX, pt. i, 33.
Shástri: or divine; qualifications, authority on Hindu law till A. D. 1827; *vidyárthis* or pupils of, IX, pt. i, 26-27; head religious officer in Ratnágiri, X, 141.
Shástri: river in Ratnágiri district, X, 8, 303.
Shatakarni: Hindu dynasty (B. C. 200-A. D. 300), XVIII, pt. ii, 212 and note 1; I, pt ii, 10; XIX, 224; XX, 275; their rule in Thána, XIII, 409; driven from Konkan (A. D. 50-100), *id.* 411; king of, defeated by Rudradáman (A. D. 178), *id.* 417; Thána coast again lost to (247), *id.* 418. *See* Andhrabhritya.
Shatánand: capital of Mallikárjun, I, pt. ii, 24.
Shátaváhana: king, statue of, at Nánaghát in Thána district, XIV, 288.
Shataváhans: *see* Andhrabhritya.
Shatrunjaya: hill in Káthiáwár, VIII, 12; description, *id.* 147 note 1; inscriptions on, Gujjara occurs among the tribe names given in inscriptions, IX, pt. i, 499 note 3; Jain shrines on, *id.* 9, 550.
Shatrunji: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 62.
Shatshashti: old district included in Thána, I, pt. ii, 543; Salsette, *id.* 544, 567.
Shaving ceremonies: of the Chitpávans, XVIII, pt. i, 116; Gujaráti Bráhmans, *id.* 164; Kanojs, *id.* 168; Dhruv Prabhus, *id.* 187, 206-207; Pátane Prabhus, *id.* 225-226; Velális, *id.* 257; Brahma-Kshatris, *id.* 267; Gujaráti Vánis, *id.* 275; Kunbis, *id.* 300-Páhadis, *id.* 311; Beldárs, *id.* 317; Bhávsárs, *id.* 323; Chámbhárs, *id.* 330; Gaundis, *id.* 332; Jingars, *id.* 341; Kumbhárs, *id.* 350; Salis, *id.* 363; Nhávis, 381; Bhois, *id.* 388; Kolis, *id.* 393; Lodhis, *id.* 399; Rájpúts, *id.* 403; Rámoshis, *id.* 415; Vanjáris, *id.* 429; Dhors, *id.* 433; Uchliás, *id.* 471; Bene-Israels, *id.* 518, 530 and note 2.
Shaw: Mr. A. N., collector; encourages cotton experiments in Dhárwár (1840-1842), XXII, 287-289, 368.
Shawwál: tenth month of the Musalmán year, its first day is the Ramázán I'd holiday, IX, pt. ii, 141. *See* Ramázán I'd.
Shearer: Mr. W. (1866-1876), his cotton experiments in Dhárwár, XXII, 296-300; appointed superintendent of the cotton farm,

id. 305-306; agricultural instructor in the College of Science, Poona, XVIII, pt. ii, 8 note 1.
Shédbal: village in Belgaum district, a temple with inscription at, XXI, 607; I, pt. ii, 548 note 6.
Shedhi: river in Kaira district, III, 4.
Sheep: in Ratnágiri, X, 40; in Khándesh district, XII, 29; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 80; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 65-67; in Sholápur district, XX, 17-18; in Belgaum district, XXI, 68; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 37-39; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 37.
Shehedmakhi: opium-eater, IX, pt. ii, 110.
Shekhdár: Marátha petty divisional officer, XII, 269, 271; XVIII, pt. ii, 326.
Shel: moist land in Ratnágiri district, X, 423.
Shelgaon: village in Khándesh district, remains of a *matha* at, XII, 470.
Shell bracelet: manufacture of, in Káthiáwár, VIII, 261.
Shell-games: among Parbhu girls, XIII, 104 note 1.
Shell-lime: manufacture of, at Kurla in Thána district, XIV, 211.
Shell-money: sowing of, at the gate of Anahilaváda, I, pt. i, 163, 164 and note 1.
Shemti: a dye-yielding plant, XXV, 242.
Shenala: lake in Thána district, XIII, 13.
Shendivadar: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 652.
Shendri: fibrous and dye-yielding plant, XXV, 226, 248.
Shendurni: town in Khándesh district, Hemadpanti temple at, XII, 470.
Shenshahis: a division of the Pársi community, meaning of, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2, 194.
Shenvi: a caste of Bráhmans in Gujarát also called Sárasvats, said to have been shipwrecked strangers purified with fire by Parasharám, IX, pt. i, 436, 438; in Ratnágiri district, X, 116; peculiarities in dialect of, *id.* 116 note 6; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 411; in Kolába district, XI, 45, 46; in Thána, XIII, 85; in Násik district, XVI, 41; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 63-64; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 175-180; in Sátára district, XIX, 56; in Sholápur district, XX, 38-40; in Belgaum district, XXI, 90-92; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 63; in Dhárwár district, XXII, 98; in Bijápur district, XXIII, 89; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 139, 168; influence (1797) of, at Sindia's court, XVIII, pt. ii, 276; district of the, coinciding with the Konkan, "Introduction to the History of the Konkan," I, pt. ii, p. x.
Shenvi: title of respect in Cutch, IX, pt. i, 438.
Shepherds: in Kolába district, XI, 67, 68, 414; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 295-300; in Ahmadnagar district, XVII, 149-153; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 384-387; in Sátára district, XIX, 104-105; in Sholápur district, XX, 146-151; in Dhárwár, XXII, 179-182; in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 102-103.
Sher: weight in Ratnágiri district, X, 164; in Sávantvádi, *id.* 432.
Shera: place of fair in Panch Mahála, III, 317.
Sheri: state lands, in Thána district, XIII, 564; in Násik district, XVI, 209 and note 3.
Sherif-ul-mulk: Bijápur governor, defeats Venkatappa of Bednur (1608), XV, pt. ii, 122, 123, 258, 277, 317, 331, 342.
Sheri Thikán: a special tenure in Ratnágiri district, X, 259.
Sherkhán Babi: governor of Baroda; defeat of; capture of Baroda, I, pt. i, 314; deputy governor of Sorath (1738), *id.* 321; allows Rangoji to escape to Borsad and joins Khanderáv, Dámáji's brother, *id.* 326; joins Rangoji and marches against Fakhr-ud-daulah; wounded in the battle of Kapadvanj, *id.* 330; dispute of, with his Arab mercenaries at Bálásinor, *id.* 338; dies (1758) at Junágadh, *id.* 343.
Shero-gár: a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 225-226.
Sher Sháh Sur: revolt of, in Bengal, I, pt. i, 368; emperor (1542-1545), *id.* 368-369; IX, pt. ii, 9.
Sherzi: Bijápur bastion, XXIII, 569-570.
Sheth: headman of a mercantile community, IX, pt. i, 103.
Shethe: *see* Kunkari Valánju.
Shetia: headman among Vánis, in Ratnágiri, X, 118, 142, 191.
Shetiyár: a caste of traders in Bijápur district, XXIII, 160-163.
Shetsandi: village watchman in Kolhápur state, XXIV, 274.
Shetuji: commander of the Ahmadábád garrison (1753), suffers a defeat, I, pt. i, 338.
Shevga: *Moringa pterygosperma*, food plant in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 52.
Shevak: caste of priests in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, 19; Gujar element in, *id.* 500; at Bhinmal, I, pt. i, 450, 464; in Cutch, V, 47.
Shevgad: hill pass in Ratnágiri district, X, 166.
Shevgaon: sub-division of Ahmadnagar district its area, aspect, water-supply, climate, rainfall, cultivation, irrigation, crops, people, roads, railway, markets, crafts and survey changes, XVII, 640-645; survey of, *id.* 520-524. *Town*, *id.* 738.
Shevtya: pass in Kolába district, XI, 5, 114.
Shia, Shiah: one of the two forms of the Musalmán faith, IX, pt. ii, 125; etymological meaning of, *id.* 47 note 1; origin and points of difference of, 46-47, 125-126; *imáms*, 125 note 2; divisions of, into Isnáásharis or twelvers, and seveners also called Ismáilians or Ismáilis (765), *id.* 30 note 1, 47; further sub-divisions of seveners or Ismáilis into Nazárians and Mustaalians (1094); Nazárians represented in India by Khojahs, Mustaálians by Bohorás, *id.* 30 note 1; spread of, in Gujarát, chiefly by Ismáili missionaries, *id.* 24, 125; Musalmán sect in Belgaum district, XXI, 202 and note 1; state religion, in Ahmadnagar (1531), XVII, 365.
Shiál: *see* Koli.
Shial Bet: island in Káthiáwár, history of VIII, 66, 652-653.

Shiáni: ancient capital of Limbdi state in Káthiáwár, VIII, 653.
Shibádi: a sailing vessel in Ratnágiri district, X, 171.
Shibar: large *phátimári*, a sailing vessel in Thána district, XIII, 348-349.
Shibi: puranic king, famous for his charity, version of the life of in Ajanta caves, XII, 536 and note 1, 562.
Shiddápur: *see* Siddhápur.
Shidgad: pass between Thána and Poona districts, XIII, 321; XVIII, pt. ii, 151.
Shidodi: fibrous plant, XXV, 233.
Shield: manufacture of, in Cutch, V, 127.
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Shringeri: town in Mysore, monastery at, XV, pt. i, 131.
Shringeri: village in Dhárwár district, old weir at, XXII, 785-786.
Shripál: mythical Jain king, said to have married the princess of Soparaka, XIV, 319.
Shripat Ráo: son of Parashrám Trimbak, opposes the appointment of Báji Ráo as Peshwa, I, pt. ii, 599.
Shripatráv: deputy of the Peshwa in Gujarát, negotiates with Momin Khán for the release of Bhagvantráv; is recalled, I, pt. i, 338.
Shripujyas: spiritual heads of Shrávak *gachhas* IX, pt. i, 106, 109; selection; successor's selection, initiation; dress, daily life, *id.* 109-110.
Shripunj: another name of Jágsom, the restorer of the sun temple at Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 460, 462 and note 3.
Shri Rámeshvar: temple near the hot springs at Akloli in Thána district, XIII, 16.
Shristhának: old name for Thána, chief town of the Siláhárás (810-1260), XIII, 423, 425, 428; XIV, 355, 356, 418, 195; I, pt. ii, 18.
Shrivaishnav; a caste of Bráhmans in Dhárwár district, XXII, 98-100.
Shrivardhan: town in Janjira state, birth-place of Báláji Vishvanáth, XI, 146, 425, 467; south boundary of the Nizám Shahi Konkan, I, pt. ii, 34.
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Shroff: coin-tester in Vánia banker's shop, IX, pt. i, 79, 81.
Shron Aparánta: the Konkan, XIII, 407 and note 1.
Shuddha Sáli: a caste of weavers in Dhárwár district, XXII, 175-177.
Shujáat Khán: Kártalab Khán, thirty-eighth viceroy of Gujarát (1684-1703), I, pt. i, 287; his campaign in Jhálaváda and Sorath and storming of the fort of Thána, *id.* 288; captures Jodhpur (1722), *id.* 303.
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Shukravár: ward of Poona city, details of, XVIII, pt. iii, 274, 282-383.
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Shvetámbars; white-robed, religious sect of Shrávaks, also called Tappás; form of image worshipped by their priests, IX, pt. i, 105; sub-sects or *gachhas* in, *id.* 105, 109 and notes 1 and 2, 110.
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Siddápur: in the Dhárwár *tálluka*, record of 1158 at, I, pt. ii, 459 note 4, 569.
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Siddhabhatta: grantee in Indra's grant of 914, I, pt. i, 131.
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Siddhánta: work of the astronomer Brahmagupta of Bhinmál, I, pt. i, 467. *See* Brahma Siddhánta.
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Siddhapayya: Kalachurya Bijjalá's governor of the Hánumgal province, I, pt. ii, 476.
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Siddhnáth: *ling* or stone home raised by Ram in honour of god Shiv near the village of Saras near Surat, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
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Sidenur: village in Dhárwár district, with a temple and inscription at, XXII, 786.
Sidgad: fort in Thána district, XIII, 523; XIV, 312, 98.
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Sidhsar: Buddhist caves in Káthiáwár, VIII, 10.
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Sidi Sambhal: chief of Janjira, burns Jaytápur (1676), I, pt. ii, 71.

Sidi Yákut: commandant of Janjira, offers to become a vassal of the emperor through the governor of Surat and receives the title of Yákut Khán from the emperor with an annual subsidy of 1½ lákhs payable from the port of Surat, I, pt. i, 285.

Sidiyanurudivi: village in the Santalige province mentioned in the Mysore inscription, I, pt. ii, 306 and note 5.

Sidney Point: at Mahábáleshwar, XIX, 504.

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Sidoji Gujar: Marátha admiral, dies (1698) and is succeeded by Kanhoji, XI, 146; *see* also IX, pt. i, 499 note 2.

Sidoji Ráo: *desái* of Nipáni, distinguishes himself in the Peshwa's service and is made *sarlashkar* (1803); does not act cordially against the English (1817); is confirmed in his *saranjam*; dies (1839), I, pt. ii, 670; (1799-1818), engaged in the siege of Nerali, XXI, 391; rewarded, summoned to Poona (1813), *id.* 396-397.

Sigerdis: perhaps Ságaradvipa or Cutch, I, pt. i, 16.

Sigertis: Cutch, mentioned by Strabo, I, pt. i, 535.

Sigerus: probably Janjira, mentioned by Pliny, perhaps Cutch, I, pt. i, 535, 536, 540.

Sigihalli: experimental farm (1831-1836) at, in Dhárwár district, XXII, 287.

Siharakhi: probably modern Serkhi near Baroda, I, pt. ii, 399.

Sihi Jagapura: palace of, supposed to have been erected by Siddharája, I, pt. i, 180 note 2.

Sihor: old city in Ahmadábád district with the remains of an old temple, IV, 353.

Sihor, Sihur: town near Bhávnagar in Káthiáwár, famous for a fountain of leprosy-healing waters, history, IX, pt. i, 7 and note 2; an old village, I, pt. i, 64 note 5, 161; reservoir at, *id.* 180 note 2; is famous for brass and copper work, snuff and mortar, and numerous dyes, VIII, 654-655; is also called Simhapura, I, pt. ii, 196.

Sihora: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 150.

Sihukura: village granted by Vinayáditya, I, pt. ii, 369.

Sikalgar: *see* Saikalgar.

Sikandar: emperor, said to have destroyed fire temples, by Bedani (1504), IX, pt. ii, 188 note 4.

Sikhakai: used as soap, XXV, 252.

Sikhi: (second Buddha) image of, at Sopára in Thána district, XIV, 331, 413.

Sikhs: their home-earth in South-East Panjáb, IX, pt. i, 453 note 3.

Sikra: a village in Cutch, remains at, V, 250-251.

Silabhanjapati: Silabhanja country is an example of the case where *pati* is used in the sense of country, I, pt. ii, 298 note 3.

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Siladitya: king of Kanyakubja (Kanauj), his son's son-in-law, the king of Valabhi (640), I, pt. i, 79; the court of, visited by a Chinese traveller (640), I, pt. ii, 353 and note 3.

Siladitya: Sryasraya, Gujarát Chalukya king (669-691), son of Dharasraya Jayasimhavarman, his Nausari grant, I, pt. ii, 364, 370, 360 note 1, 363; I, pt. i, 56, 108.

Siladitya I: Valabhi king (594-609); is also called Dharmaditya; stops the progress of Mangalesh (605), I, pt. ii, 336; respects Buddhism, I, pt. i, 91.

Siladitya II: Valabhi king, probably retires early from the world, I, pt. i, 91.

Siladitya III: Valabhi king (671), his grants, I, pt. i, 92.

Siladitya IV: Valabhi king (691), probably referred to in the grant of Jayabhata III, I, pt. i, 117.

Siladitya V: Valabhi king (722), probably defeated by Jayabhata III, I, pt. i, 117.

Siladitya VI: Valabhi king (760), acquires Godrahaka, I, pt. ii, 315, 382.

Siladitya VII: Valabhi king, surnamed Dhruvabhatta (A. D. 766), grant of, IX, pt. i, 13.

Silæ: tribe east of the Indus mentioned by Pliny, I, pt. i, 534.

Silaganasuri: Jain priest, notices the royal marks on the boy Vanarája, I, pt. i, 151.

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Udepur: early capital of Rewa Kántha, VI, 169; VII, 334.
Udgir: a village about 160 miles east of Ahmdanagar, battle of, between the Maráthás under Sadáshivráo Bháu and the Nizám (1760), I, pt. ii, 627; XVII, 404; XVIII, pt. ii, 249; XXIII, 441.
Udha: a timber tree, XXV, 137.
Udhali Budruk: village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 477.
Udhali Khurd: village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 477.
Udid: *see* Urid.
Udrak: timber tree, XXV, 29.
Udras: tribe, subdued by Sahadeva, I, pt. ii, 142.
Udul: timber tree, XXV, 70.
Udváda: village of, fifteen miles south of Balsár, Sanján fire finally remains at, IX, pt. ii, 185 note 2, 193.
Ufflet: Nicholas, English merchant (1611), describes Gujarát, I, pt. i, 224 note 2, 449 and note 2.
Ughad: Márwár astrologer, father of Bhadli, IX, pt. i, 351.
Ugradanda-Lokáditya-Parameśvaravarman I: Pallava king, contemporary of Vikramáditya I, I, pt. ii, 291 note 1, 329, 330. *See* Parmeśvaravarman I.
Ugrasena: legendary Yádava chief of Dwárka, I, pt. i, 9.
Ugrasená: king of Palakka, mentioned in an Allahábád pillar inscription, I, pt. ii, 280.
Ugravarman: successor of the Pallava king Arkavarman, I, pt. ii, 331.
Ujalváv: village in Káthiáwár, VIII, 667.
Ujáni: caste picnics in Gujarát, IX, pt. i, p. xxvii.
Ujjain, Ujjayini: city in Málwa, I, pt. ii, 139, 583; I, pt. i, 174; visited by Kumárapála in his exile, *id.* 183. 513 note 9; Kshatrapas of, I, pt. ii, 153; satraps at, *id.* 157, 160, 161, 169, 170; Dantidurga's charity at, *id.* 195; Akalavarsha-Krishnarája conquers his enemies at, *id.* 414; king Vikramáditya of, *id.* 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583 584; conquest of, by Arabs (724); appanage of Chitor, IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1 continued on page 2; former seat of the head priest of the Daudi Bohorás, *id.* 31 note 4; Yashavantráv Holkar defeats Sindia's troops at the battle of (1801), XVIII, pt. ii, 281.
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Ujli: stream in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 5.
Ujli Varan: bright coloured race in Gujarát, chief classes, IX, pt. i, p. x; divisions: upper class called Bráhman Vania, lower class called Ghánchi Gola, *id.* p. xxv; object of worship; beliefs, *id.* p. x; settlements, *id.* pp. xi-xii; castes, *id.* pp. xii-xiv; language, *id.* p. xv.
Ukardi Notarvi: dung-hill asking ceremony among Gujarát Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 42.
Ukund: village in Dhárwár district, temple and inscribed copper-plates at, XXII, 788.
Ulahalandaperumál: temple at Conjevaram, inscription at, I, pt. ii, 331.

Ulamas: Musalmán learned men of Ahmadábád, drew up a charge of apostacy against Sayad Muhammad, IX, pt. ii, 63.
Ulandi: small boat in Ratnágiri district, X, 171.
Ulavi: *see* Ulvi.
Ulavi: high magic among Musalmáns, IX, pt. ii, 143.
Ulhás: river in Thána district, XIII, 10.
Ullu: timber tree, XXV, 104.
Ulmus Integrifolia: timber tree, XXV, 132.
Ulpár: a village in Surat, Suraha is confounded with, by Ibn Hankal and Al Istakhri, XIV, 321.
Ulugh Khán: brother to Alá-ud-din, sometimes by mistake is called Alp Khán, conquers Gujarát (1295-1297), IX, pt. ii, 187 note 3; I, pt. i, 229, 512, 515. *See* A'lp Khán.
Ulvi: village in Kánara district, roads, remains, temple and fair at, XV, pt. ii, 56, 90, 352-354; Basava takes refuge at, I, pt. ii, 227, 480; Lingáyat place of pilgrimage, XXIV, 119, 120.
Uma: or Umia, Kanbi goddess, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi; temple of, at Unja, *id.* 164, 165, 226.
Umábái: widow of Khánderáv Dábháde and mother of Yashavantráv Dábháde; goes to Gujarát to avenge Piláji's death and marches upon Ahmadábád, I, pt. i, 314, 393; intrigues of, against the Peshwa; recognises Dámáji as her agent in Gujarát (1736), *id.* 394; causes Rangoji to be set at liberty and re-appoints him her agent in Gujarát (1745), *id.* 329, 396; dies (1748), *id.* 332, 396; *see* also VII, 174-176, 179.
Umad: caste of traders in Rewa Kántha, VI, 24.
Umadi; state in Mahi Kántha, V, 429.
Umáji Náik: Rámoshi freebooter (1827) in Thána district, XIII, 634-635; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. ii, 307.
Umá-maheshwar: Násik temple, XVI, 505.
Umán: Persian Gulf, I, pt. i, 505, 523.
Umar: (634-643), son of Khattáb, second Khalifáh, his prejudice against India, IX, pt. ii, note 1, 125; founds the city of Basra, sends fleets to ravage the Thána coast, *id.* 183 note 4; suffers death as a martyr, *id.* 136; *see* also I, pt. i, 505 and note 5, 513, 523.
Umar-Al-Fáruk: ancestor of the Fáruki *shaikhs*, IX, pt. ii, 8.
Umar Cheyam: astronomer, directed by Jalál-ud-din Malik Sháh, king of Persia, to make a calendar, IX, pt. ii, 193 note 2.
Umarda: place in Káthiáwár, founded about 200 years ago, VIII, 667.
Umardaki: river in Pálanpur, V, 317.
Umar Ibnal Khattáb: *see* Umar.
Umarkhadi Jail: in Bombay island, built (1799-1802), XXVI, pt. iii, 56-57.
Umbar, Umar, Umari: timber tree, XXV, 131; in Khándesh district, XII, 28; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 53; believed to be the resting place of sage Bhrigu, worshipped during *Navrátri* holidays, IX, pt. i, 388.
Umbará: village in Láta country, I, pt. ii, 416.
Umbarda: pass between Kolába district and Bhor state, XI, 5, 114.
Umbarda: pass in Násik district, XVI, 128.
Umbargaon: a town in Thána district, Portuguese tower and fire temple at, XIV, 370; sea trade at, XII, 357; survey assessment introduced at (1864), 614-616.
Umbelliferæ: order of food-plants, XXV, 160.
Umbhel, Umbher: village near Surat, I, pt. ii, 370.
Umbraj: trade centre in Sátára district, XIX, 215; village and a place of interest, *id.* 597.
Umeta: state in Rewa Kántha, VI, 151; town, copper-plate grant from, I, pt. i, 113 note 6, 117; I, pt. ii, 312 note 7.
Umia: *see* Uma.
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Umrala: place of interest in Káthiáwár, VIII, 667.
Umreth: town in Kaira district, III, 178.
Umro Patkar: Káthi leader, marriage of his daughter with a Rajpút chief of Dhánk, IX, pt. i, 252.
Umvárá: identified with Umra, I, pt. i, 130.
Una: place of interest in Káthiáwár, a celebrated inscription at, VIII, 667.
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Unad: son of Lakha, the Samma Rájpút chief of Sind, V, 132.
Unái: goddess among Gujarát Hindus, IX, pt. i, p. xxxvi.
Unai: place of pilgrimage in Surat district, II, 333; hot springs at, their sacredness, IX, pt. i, 157, 336, 341, 350, 549; fair at, VII, 170, 581-582.
Unáva: village in Baroda state, temple at, VII, 619.
Unch: river in Baroda, VII, 13.
Uncha Kotra: place of interest in Káthiáwár, ancient capital of the Vajas, VIII, 668.
Unchaya: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
Unchhali: falls in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 352.
Und: river in Káthiáwár, VIII, 63.
Undaran: apparently Vindhya mountain, I, pt. i, 517.
Underi: Henery island on Kolába coast, taken and fortified by the Sidis (1680), XI, 145, 440-441; I, pt. ii, 72; XIII, 479; defended by the British against Maráthás, (1733), XXVI, pt. i, 163-170; taken (1759) by Angria, XI, 155; lapses (1840) to the British, *id.* 159, 190; revenue survey (1857), *id.* 200-201; *see* also *id.* 215.
Undi: oil-yielding tree in Ratnágiri district, X, 37, 39.
Undikavátiká: a village granted to a Bráhman by Abhimanyu, Ráshtrakúta king, I, pt. ii, 386.
Undirkheda: place of interest in Khándesh district, a beautiful temple at, XII, 477.
Undivana Koshthaka: modern Urrukkádu near Conjevaram, I, pt. ii, 325.

Und Sarvaiya: ancient sub-division of Káthiáwár, VIII, 5.
Unevál: caste of Gujarát Bráhmans come from Márwár and Rajpútána, IX, pt. i, 2, 20.
Ungulata: order of animals in Ratnágiri district, X, 45.
Unhále: village in Ratnágiri district, sacred intermittent spring at, X, 22, 131.
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Unikankan: *see* Kurubar.
United Service Library: in Poona Cantonment, XVIII, pt. iii, 399-400.
Unja: village in Baroda state, temple at, VII, 620; tradition regarding the foundation of, IX, pt. i, 164; shrine of Miran Sayad Ali at, IX, pt. ii, 56, 128, 148.
Unkal: village in Dhárwár district, temples and inscriptions at, XXII, 788.
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Untadia: place of pilgrimage in Baroda territory, IX, pt. i, 549.
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Upakeságaccha: author of *Pattavali*, I, pt. i, 469.
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Upar: a caste of grindstone-makers in Kolhápur, XXIV, 99-100.
Uparavata: Viradhavala's horse, I, pt. i, 201.
Uplea Kamal: food-plant, XXV, 143.
Upleta: a town in Gondál state in Káthiáwár, palace and dispensary at, VIII, 669.
Uppaliká: territorial division mentioned in a Karda grant, I, pt. ii, 423.
Uppár: a caste of salt-makers in Belgaum district, XXI, 148, 149; in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 280-281.
Uppinakatte: given to flames by the Sinda prince Achugi II, I, pt. ii, 574.
Uppu Nádor: a caste of husbandmen in Kánara district, XV, pt. i, 228.
Upri: Bijápur tower, XXIII, 638-639.
Upris: yearly tenants in Ratnágiri district, X, 203, 210; non-hereditary tenants in Násik district, XVI, 209; in Khándesh district, XII, 266.
Upton: Colonel, special envoy deputed (1776) by the Calcutta government to negotiate with ministers in Poona, I, pt. i, 406; XIII, 502; concludes the treaty of Purandhar, XVIII, pt. ii, 259-260.
Upupidæ: family of birds in Ratnágiri district, X, 69.
Uraizis: chief *sayad* family in Gujarát, IX, pt. ii, 6 note 1 (7).
Uran: town in Thána district, municipality and custom house at, XIV, 371-372; a stone grant found at, *id.* 32; a Silahára town, I, pt. ii, 16, 21; sea trade of, XIII, 360-361; distilleries, *id.* 395-397, 423, 428, 456, 528; survey assessment (1866), *id.* 620-621.
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Uras: death-day fairs, IX, pt. ii, 56; yearly meetings in honor of saints, *id.* 133 note 2; at Bhiwndi in Thána district, XIV, 48.
Urchan: battle of (1544), between Ibrahim and Burhan Nizám, XXIII, 415.
Urdhva Báhu: order of Shiv ascetics, IX, pt. i 544.
Urid, Udid: a fodder plant, XXV, 277.
Urmodi: river in Sátára district, XIX, 14.
Urostigma: *Bengalense, benjamineum, cordifolium, dasycarpum, infectorium, nitidum, religiosum, retusum,* timber trees, XXV, 129, 130.
Urpattan: Olpád, origin of the name, IX, pt. i, 12 note 1.
Urrukkádu, Urrukkáttukkotta: village near Conjevaram, I, pt. ii, 325.
Urticaceæ: order of timber trees, XXV, 126.
Uruli: village in Poona district, Cornets Hunter and Morrison captured at (1817), XVIII, pt. iii, 452-453.
Urun-Islámpur: town in Sátára district, XIX, 597-600.
Uru-Ranavikránta: *biruda* of Mangaleśa, I, pt. ii, 347.
Uruvupalli: village in the Mundaráshtra country, I, pt. ii, 320.
Usas: *see* Oswáls.
Usha: daughter of Bánásur, dedicates herself to perpetual virginity, XIV, 81.
Ushavadáta: son of Dinika and son-in-law of Nahapan; was the Konkan and Dakhan viceroy of his father-in-law Nahapan (A. D. 100), XII, 239 note 7; XVIII, pt. ii, 213 and note 8; XIV, 54; built rest-houses and alms-houses, *id.* 320; his public works and gifts, I, pt. i, 25-26; XVI, 614-615; his probable conversion to Buddhism, XIII, 411 and note 3; his inscriptions, I, pt. ii, 148, 149, 154, 157, 173, 176; XVI, 571, 573, 574, 576, 578.
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Usman: governor of Bahrein and Persian Gulf, sends (636) a plundering expedition to Hindustán, I, pt. i, 505, 513, 523; *see* also XIV, 355.
Usnai: rent and cesses in Kolába district, XI, 190.
Ustvat: second Gáthá day among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 218.
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Utan: port and town in Thána district, XIV, 372; three land-grant stones found at, about 1835, *id.* 418-419.
Utbah: governor of Basrah, sent to India by Umar, I, pt. i, 505 note 5; IX, pt. ii, 1 note 1.
Utegar: a caste of shepherds in Kolába district, XI, 67.

Uthamna: rising from mourning, ceremony relating to, observances in, among Pársis, IX, pt. ii, 242.
Uthlápát: sweet rice land in Kolába district, XI, 190.
Uthman: lawful heir of the prophet according to Sunnis, IX, pt. ii, 125, 136.
Uthmán-ath-Thákafi: *see* Usman, governor of Bahrein.
Utkal: sub-division of Gaud Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 1 note 1.
Utkala: Orissa, I, pt. ii, 142; king of, defeated by Mallugi, the Yádava king, *id.* 235, 516.
Utkalas: people of Orissa, defeated by Mularája, I, pt. ii, 431.
Utricularia Albocærulea: plant with purple flowers, I, pt. ii, 28.
Utsarpini: Jain age, I, pt. i, 193.
Uttamabhadras: Kshatriyas, king of, relieved by Ushavadáta from an attack of the Málayas, I, pt. ii, 148.
Uttamapurushas: Jain saints, I, pt. i, 451 note 3.
Uttamiyar: female demon killed by Párvati, I, pt. i, 455.
Uttara-Puráua: latter half of the *Máha Purána* compiled by Gunabhadra, I, pt. ii, 407, 411.
Uttara Rámacharita: Sanskrit drama by Bhávabhuti, I, pt. ii, 136.
Uttaráyana Samkránti: the winter solstice, I, pt. ii, 466.
Uttar Bhudargad: hill spur in Kolháp ur, XXIV, 23.
Uttungabhuja: father of Nanda, comes from Upper India and settles to the south of the Godávari, I, pt. ii, 340 note 4.
Uzain: identified with Ujjaini; expedition against, I, pt. i, 109, 467.

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Vacha, Vachania: land tenure in Baroda state, VII, 351.
Váchaspatimisra: author of the *Bhámati*, a commentary on *Vedantasutrabhashya*, I, pt. ii, 245.
Vachha: lord of the Agra race, said to have started Chandravansa and Vachha clans; said to be head of Sámbhar Chohán s, IX, pt. i, 450.
Vachhya: Rájpút clan founded by lord Vachha, IX, pt. i, 450.
Vachran: goddess of the Gujarát *sutárs*, IX, pt. i, 205.
Vád: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 669.
Vad: *Ficus Bengalensis*, a timber tree, XXV, 129; in Khándesh district, XII, 24; in Poona district, XVIII, pt. i, 54; Indian fig, believed to be the emblem of Shiv; worship of, by women on full moon days, object of the worship, IX, pt. i, 388.
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Vádagám: state in Mahi Kántha, V, 425.
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Vadal: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 670.
Vádál: pass in Násik district, XVI, 130.
Vadáli: ancient town in Mahi Kántha, has a revenue and police-station, V, 442.
Vadáli: *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 670.
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Vadaran: *see* Goli.
Vadávali: sub-division in Baroda, its boundaries, area, aspect, water, soil, occupancy, and population, VII, 607, 608.
Vaddar: *see* Vadar.
Vaddáravula: tax of Chángadevayya, I, pt. ii, 450, 451.
Vaddi: pass in Kánara district, XV, pt. ii, 39, 40, 354.
Vaddiga: Amoghavarsha, the Ráshtrakúta king, successor of Govinda IV, I, pt. ii, 414 note 1, 418; his *biruda*, epithet, and titles, *id.* 418; his wife, *id.* 296, 418.
Vaddiga: Yádava chief of Seunadeśa, feudatory of the Ráshtrakúta king Krishna III, I, pt. ii, 231, 232, 420, 513; successor of Bhillama III, *id.* 234, 231, 515.
Váde: market town in Poona district, temple at, XVIII, pt. iii, 453-454.

Vadenpur: village in Dhárwár district, inscription at, XXII, 788.
Vade Padel: village in Ratnágiri district, caves at, I, pt. ii, 9.
Vadgaon: a village in the Mával *táluka* of the Poona district, convention of 1779 signed at, XVIII, pt. iii 453; XVIII, pt. ii, 265-266; XIV 201; XIII, 318, 504. 505; I, pt. ii, 103, 605; convention of, disallowed by the Bombay council, I, pt. i, 407.
Vadgaon: a village in the Khed *táluka* of the Poona district, temple at, XVIII, pt. iii, 453.
Vadgaon: town in Kolhápur state, its history, temples at, XXIV, 321.
Vadgaon: a village in Khándesh district, temple at, XII, 478.
Vadgaon Amba: an important market town in Khándesh district, a temple and a well at, XII, 478.
Vadgaon Darya: a village in Ahmadnagar district, caverns at, XVII, 741.
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Vadhel: Rájpúts of Ráthod clan in Káthiáwár, VIII, 110; drive the Chavadás from Dwárka, IX, pt. i, 129.
Vadhias: village in Pálanpur state, original seat of the Chávadas, V, 349-350; I, pt. i, 149, 150.
Vadhrira: village identified with Berdi, I, pt. ii, 420.
Vadhvan: a city in Gujarát, ancient capital of Chápa dynasty, I, pt. i, 138, 139, 180 note 2, 186, 469; Jhala Rájpút chiefship, IX, pt. i, 127, 488.
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Vádi Machál: hill fort, in Kolhápur, XXIV, 4.
Vádi Narsinh: town in Kolhápur, temples and fair at, XXIV, 321, 322.
Vádiráj: Vaishnav *guru* (1582), XV, pt. ii, 346-347.
Vádi Ratnágiri: *see* Jotibá's hill.
Vádla: hot spring in Khándesh district, XII, 13.
Vadnagar: town in Baroda territory, fairs and temple at, VII, 623-624; hospitals at, *id.* 508; dynastic seat, IX, pt. i, p. ix; original seat of Nágar Bráhmans, *id.* 13, 15; said to have been founded by Kanaksen, *id.* 15 and note 1; identified with Anarttapura, *id.* 13 note 2; installation of Shiv's *ling* under the name of Hatakeshvar at, *id.* 14; besieged by Antáji Bháskar, again by Kantaji, burnt (1725), I, pt. i, 370, 467, 546.
Vadnagara: sub-caste of Nágar Bráhmans, IX, pt. i, 13, 15.
Vadod: a tribute paying *táluka* in Káthiáwár, VIII, 670.
Vad Pornima: Hindu holiday, XVIII, pt. i, 243-244.
Vadsar: Káthi chief of Jasdan, model landlord, IX, pt. i, 254.
Vadshighát: hill in Sholápur district, XX, 2.
Vadtál: village in Kaira district, head-quarters of the Svámi Náráyan sect, III, 178-180; IX, pt. i, 537, 549.
Vádugi: *see* Vaddiga the Yadava chief.
Vaduj: town in Sátára district, XIX, 600.
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Vagad: province in Cutch, V, 2, 131, 138.
Vágadh: a village near Rádhanpur, I, pt. i, 208 note 3.
Vagatores: birds in Thána district, XIII, 53.
Vágbhata: Sanskrit medical author, I, pt. ii, 249.
Vageshankar Gavrishankar: Mr., *vaib diván* of Bhávnagar; his collection of articles found in Valabhi, I, pt. i, 78 note 1.
Vaggayá: a caste of beggars in Dhárwár district, XXII, 212-213; ministrants at the fair of Gudguddápur, *id.* 721.
Vagghácheha: modern Vághodia near Baroda, I, pt. i, 125,
Vagháchápathár: Tiger's Terrace, hill in Thána district, XIII, 5.
Vághad: a village in Násik district, reservoir at, XVI, 95.
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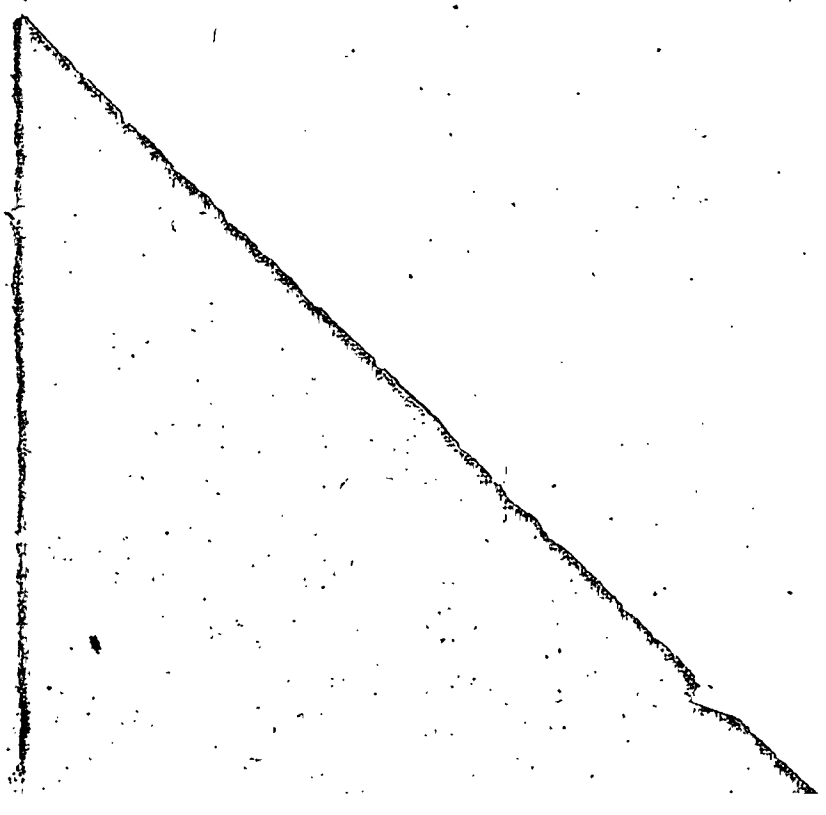

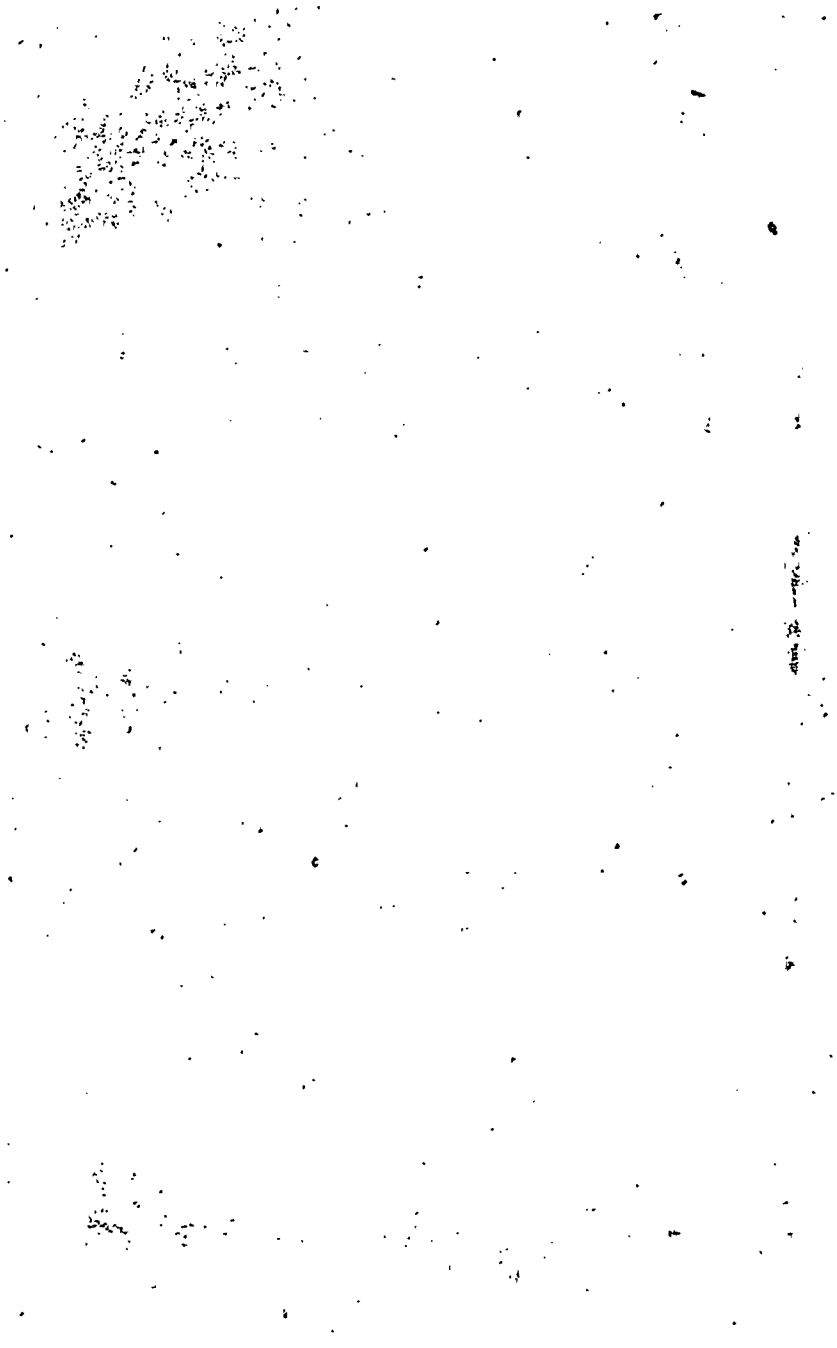

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